DDRESS

RK CITY, ICAGO, ILLS

UCATIONAL. MEDICAL COLLEGE. in regular course of Lectures in ill begin on Monday, the lat of a continue five months. course will begin on Monday, ment for conferring degrees will arch, 1878. ircular and catalogue giving reg-ation, fees, and other informa-

TY OF NOTRE DAME. E DAME, IND.

Cottage Grove-av. and Oakwood Sept. 3. This school offers superior man languages. Thorough feacher in and Music. A few young lad For circulars address the Principal mate of Academy of Doual, France AD TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

AUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.
st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
isi Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

Air Line) 7:00 a. m. 6:55 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:50 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

I and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
ser House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

Exposition Building, foot of Mon-coss: 85 Clark-st., Palmer House, 4 Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

BLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD

Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket
Cark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. Depart. Arrive.

WATCHES'AND JEWELRY.

PROCLAMATION. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE BANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNET YELF NTATE-ST.

PER
CENT

MISCELLANEOUS

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during AUGUST, 1877.

Our stock of Choice Woolens for Fall and Winter now in, and Fashlons issued.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

Wabshlav., cor, Monroe.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

MAGNOLIA BALM

BEAUTY:

Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boon of mature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is ho use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called apon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

# Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the Magnolia Balm is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion. It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freekles, and tan, with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, otund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden hato a cultivated city belie.

The Magnotia Baim removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is at harmiles as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnotia Balm; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

IMPORTANTIO PASSENGERS The C. & L. H. and C. & N. E. R. Cos.

GENERAL NOTICES.

On and after Monday, the 20th, the above Companies will run a Passenger Train from Chicago to Port Huron, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, to all principal points East. Parties wisbing full particulars can apply to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Ticket Office, Chicago, or to WILLIAM BONNER.

General Ticket Agent, Port Haron, Mich.

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during AUGUST, 1877.
Our stock of Choice Woolens for Fall and Winter now in, and Fashions issued.

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SANDS HOUSE,

Cor. Wabash-av, and Madison-st., One block from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Dry Goods House, and McVicker's Theatre.

\$2.00 PER DAY. New House-Elegantly Furnished.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. PER
Our stock of Choice Woolens for Fall and Winter now in, and Fashions issued.

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7 PERCENT We have funds to loan on choice improved city property at 7 per cent, as required. Sums un-der \$5,000 at 8. TURNER & BOND. 102 Washington-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce. Chicago.

Bas money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper,
and is selling Exchange on all countries

Owing to removal to California, I am selling my whole sale stock of Watches and Jewelry regardless of cost 136 State-st

## THE WAR.

Reports of a Great Battle Fought in Asia Minor Saturday.

The Russians, After Fighting Mukhtar All Day, Retreat in Good Order.

Statement that 180,000 Russians Are Now Marching to Bulgaria.

The Emperor Alexander Will Hereafter Sleep on the Tented Field.

Russians Occupying the Whole Line from Kustendji to Schipka Pass.

Nicholas Requests and Obtains the Mobilization of Three More Divisions,

Views of the Russian Press Regarding the Policy of England.

A Liberal Variety of Clippings from Foreign Newspapers.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Egyptian contingen

Kustendji, Aug. 19.—The Russian army ba occupied this town. There are no signs of either the Turkish army or fleet. The Russian army occupies in force a line extending from this town to Schipka Pass. The Turks are a considerable distance off, and do not make any

PLEVNA. It is said the Russians intend to blockade Plevna, but will not attempt to take it by assault. Osman Pasha's supplies are beginning

At the special request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the mobilization of two more divis-ions of grenadiers and one cavalry division has been ordered.

THE EMPEROR.

For the future the army and Imperial head-quarters will remain united; which seems to imply that the Emperor will encourage the soldiers by his actual presence on the battle-field. The Emperor is pieasantly quartered in a good house outside of the village, and seems in excellent health and spirits. The Bicla. The health of the suite is much improved, but Gon Ignation to sent arrug. Trince Galatzin has been obliged to leave for Carlsbad.

THE STREAM OF REINFORCEMENTS s flowing now steadily through Roumania. It is expected that both the guard and grenadier corps will be in Bulgara by the first week in September. The staff here calculate that 180,-000 men are now actually on the march to reinis meant to be decisive, hence the delay, for the

A BATTLE IN ASIA MINOR. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- On Saturday the Rus sians, numbering 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and 110 guns, attacked Mukhtar Magarajikh to Yakinlar. The cannonade began at 7 in the morning, and at 6 in the evening the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment, pursued by the Turks. The Turks lost 165 killed and wounded, and the Russians

TIRNOVA, Aug. 19.—The Fourth Cavalry Di-vision has been detached on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Sophia by blocking Orchordik Pass, the main thoroughfare and easiest marching route over the Balkans. It is felt here that this should have been done earlier; but, if successful now, it will still have good re-

most appalling kind at Jeni Saghra; and, more-over, that, as far as buman evidence is accept-able, I am convinced that they have incontest-ably been committed by the Bashi-Bazouks, without rhyme or reason. Last night, on ar-riving at Jeni Saghra, I found it impossible to get any but Turkish guides, and was not permitted to enter the town; which lies some distance from the railway, without such an escort. The conclusion arrived at last night was that the town had been destroyed, first by the Bulgar-ians burning the Turkish quarters, and second by the Bashi-Bazouks sacking the town in re-

town had been destroyed, first by the Bulgarian burging the Turkish quarters, and second by the Bashi-Bazouks sacking the town in reprisal.

The conclusion we have arrived at to-day is almost diametrically opposed to this, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that I was accompanied in my searches to-day by a gentleman of high position in the diplomatic service. It is easy to understand that in our search of last night in habitants we had been easily diverted from a proper investigation by our Turkish guides. To-day we visited an entirely different part of the town, and thus stumbled, or were led, on what proved the most awful evidence. The first place we visited was a house lying in the outskirts of the town, and once the property of a certain brown which contained mental part of the town, and once the property of a certain domin, who, I believe, can be produced if necessary. We wore informed that his wife had been defield and then slaughtered by a blow on the defield and then slaughtered by a blow on the head, and was burded in a manure-heep in farm-yard. We procured men and set to wrate was attracted with blood. The lines, which were allowed to be a standard on the corpse of a woman of apparently 35 to 40 years old. The head was battered or and a struggle. Here are allowed to be a standard with blood. The lines, which were allowed on signal of the structure of the corpse of a woman of apparently sold of the lines of the corpse of a woman of apparently sold of the lines of the corpse of a woman of apparently sold of the lines of the corpse of a woman of apparently sold of the lines of

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

the threat, and the blood had coursed down over the body end wai arrested kneight where a waited the body end wai arrested kneight where a waited present to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was provided to the dr. The vellence of hits was an arrest to the steep of the Old Indigs of Man, and the story seemed either the body of the provided to the provided

ter, "For Goule same for my troops."

Our searches to-day showed us that not a single house or shop has escaped. It seems insingle house or shop have ransacked the place

credible how they can have ransacked the place so completely in so short a time. I believe there are about 1,000 to 1,200 of these Bash-Bazousa here, consisting of Circassians and Zeibeks. Hundreds of these scoundrels desert and the country is overron with marauding parties of twenty and thirty, who visit the Bulgarian villages. From the station last night we saw the fiames of two large villages. The telegraph brings in accounts of robbery and murder in many others. As the Russians advance these ruthless villians retire and sack the villages on their road. It is difficult to see where it can end.

end.

As to the numbers of the people actually killed at Jeni Sagnra in the massacre of the 15th and 16th. I have no means of forming an idea, for many people that are now supposed to be dead will turn up again when the troubles are over, as they did after the massacres of 1876. Nor can the numbers given by the people be even approximately true, as they vary from ten or twelve to five hundred. It is quite true, though, that a number of girls are missing who fled from the town, and as I went among the people and my dragoman cross-questioned but, if successful now, it will still have good results.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF DEFENSELESS INHABITANTS AT JENI SAGHRA BY THE TURKISH IRREGULARS.

JENI SAGHRA, July 18.—I must now distinctly proclaim that there have been massacres of a most appalling kind at Jeni Saghra; and, moreover, that, as far as human evidence is acceptable, I am convinced that they have incontestably been committed by the Bashi-Bazouks, without rhyme or reason. Last night, on arriving at Jeni Saghra, I found it impossible to get any but Turkish guides, and was not permitted to enter the town, which lies some distance from the rallway, without such an escort. The conclusion arrived at last night was that the town had been destroyed, first by the Bulgar-

ARMENIA.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT PROM ESHIK-KHALIAN.

Correspondence London Times.

CAMP SARA KAMYSH, July 4.—By the courte-

cit of Moscow has voted a sum sufficient for the equipment of a corps of 10,000. Considering the state of the public opinion, which I have attempted to describe, you may well imagine what our feeling is in regard to the policy adopted by the English Government towards us. To judge by the English Government towards us. To many I give you the following extract from an editorial article of the St. Petersburg News (Peterburgnaic Vedomast), which, being considered a semi-official paper, is generally more moderate in its opinions than the independent press: The Turkish soldiery is paid with English money; English Generals serve in the Turkish ranks without losing their official position; English troops are sent out, apparently to enjoy the refreshing breezes of the Mediterranean, but with the manifest purpose of landing them at Gallipoli; and still English assures us that she is our best friend and desires to remain strictly neutral. Down with the mask? Down with the mask? Down with the mask? Down with the sealing policy! When at last 60,000 English soldiers will have landed at Constantinopie, will then the English Government continue to assure us of its friendship and neutrality? Another fact has greatly fomented this indignation, namely: the readiness with which the atrocious calumnies against our army, invented by the Turks, have been credited by the English public. To answer these accusations seriously would be simply ridiculous. Wheever has but once seen the Russian soldier knows well enough that he is utterly incapable of lifting his hand against women, children, or unarmed men. Still the saying of the world-wise Figaro must not be forgotten: 'Caiomaine, calomaine-di-a result allow us to ask them two simple questions: Have they actually seal the begin to understand that wounds inflicted by Teherkess swords wonderfully resemble

neutrality to works carried out at the cost of Europe, it should have prohibited access to them by the men-of-war of the beligerenus; but if, by virtue of treaties? Turkey retains the right to enter the mouth of the Danube, it would be unjust to contest our right to protect ourselves from the incaiculable injuries her freedom of movement might entail on us. Moreover the temporary obstruction of the Sulina can in no way compromise the future interests of European avigation, for as soon as the war is over our authorities will hasten to remove the impediments in question, and clear the course of the river. The Grand Duke hopes that the morives which led him to order this measure will be fairly estimated by friendly Cabinets, who will see that it was necessary for strategical purposes, and for the protection of the communications of our army. We therefore rejoice to think that, after the above explanations, the measures relating to the navigation of the Dahube will not give rise to ulternor comp laints or difficulties.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The Odessa Novorosaky Telegraph of July 27 contains the following under the caption of "Opinions of the Russian Press":

Russian occupancy of Constantinople.

Says the Odessa Gaustia.

THEEE IS ONLY ONE WAY
in which he English Government can prevent the
occupation of Constantinople, and that is by inducing the Porte, by moral suasion, to accept
the terms offered by Russia in any negotiation for peace. Even then, our Russian troops shall bivounc beneath the walls of
Stamboul. Peace might be arranged at Adrianople,
but the English people will do well to remember
that no treaty of peace will be entered into unloss
guarantees are specified looking to the amelioration of the Turkish Christians, and providing for
the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

THESE WILL BE THE MAIN TERMS
of the treaty. If the English Ministry feel at all inclined to advise the Porte to accept these terms, the whole matter can be satisfactorily arranged, we believe, before the Russians shall have taken occupation of Constantinople. If they feel so inclined—aye, that's the rub. That inclination does not exist. England's bias favors her interference in the war. As an outgrowth of this interference is the question, Will she stop our march to the walls of Constantinople?

In the opinion of the Birzetol Vedomosti (St. Petersburg Trade Journal), English interference CANNOT STOP THE MOVEMENT OF THE BUSSLIN TROOPS

to the Capital of the Turkish Empire, though it may cause a temporary delay.

England, says the Odessa Gazette, must make up her mind to permit the settlement of a peace in Constantinople, and to withdraw all her pretensions to the control of Esstern Europe, and the forts on the south side of the Black Sea. This England must accept as the penalty of the near-sighted, if not blind, policy on the part of her Ministry.

The Moscow Vedomostic examines the situation FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

not blind, policy on the part of her Ministry.

The Moscow Vedomosii examines the situation

FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT,
and reaches the conclusion that, so far as Russia is
concerned, there is nothing assitie or dangerous in
the attitude of the British Government. And, indeed, we Russians ought not to be afraid of her,
because England will not single-handed rush into
the fray, and in order to obtain assistance it will be
necessary for her to make an absolutely hostile
complication of European politics, and in such a
juncture Russia will not be compelled to alone
bear the brunt of a Continental war. We do not
afticipate finding any enemies; but we do
PREFER AN OFEN ENEMY
to a doubled-faced friend.

The Gazelle says that the neutrality position of
England is a subject of much comment on the part
of our official organs, and even they have not yet
determined fully what it is. The political issues
of the war, from its inception to the present,
have yet to be explained. The Russian Invatide
says that different versions have been made outble
of the relations of England and Austria, and their
policy in relation to our war with Turkey. This
policy is still

FULL OF UNCERTAINTY.

policy in relation to our war with Turkey. This policy is still policy is still policy is still policy is still at the present is a conandrum which no one can guess. Until it shall be satisfactorily explained Servia will remain neutral. Should Austria occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Kingdom of Servia, then in that event would Turkey be free from all danger from our troops on this side, thus giving the Porte an opportunity to mass all his forces againet our Danubian army. The Roumanian army—no matter how little it be—will preserve the integrity of Roumania, and preserve infirmit nersor—bit—c. as fir as can be induced TO HER OWN RESOURCES SOLELY.

Nevertheless, this is of great advantage to, and so much the botter for, Russia. For in this contingency the Russian armles will not be compelled to array themsoives against the Indian allies of England. This view of the situation again recalls the political maneuvres of the British Cabinet, and these are to a large extent inexplicable. The British Ministry do not place the most assured faith in the loyalty of her Hindostanec subjects. On the Indian question we find an interesting article in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, which says that England has virtually confessed that her Indian Empire is

England has virtually confessed that her Indian Empire is

A WEAK LINK IN SER NATIONAL CHAIN.

The political status of her 250,000,000 Monamedan subjects is in a critical situation. Give them the slightest opportunity for a mutiny and they will inaugurate another Sepoy rebellion. But while England is inwardly nervous over this almost certain danger, she betrays no ontward fear. On the contrary, she plays the bluff game, and is desirous of frightening other nations.

The St. Petersburg Vedonosti, in discussing this same question, believes that England

WILL ACT WIFIT SO MUCH SELF-CONFIDENCE in the Russo-Turkish complications that she will, if possible, induce the other nations of Europe to believe that no such contingency menaces her; though it is not impossible that, in case the Indian Sepoys should express an open discontent, British intrigue might divert their attention from the wrongs of which they complain to the precarious situation of their or-religionists on the banks of the Bosphorus, and induce them to take the part of their Turkish brethren. To incite for this purpose an uprising of the Mohammedan world would be

TO REVERSE THE LOGIC OF HISTORY and falsify the issues of the war. Such action of the British Cabinet would evoke the dissatisfaction of all Europe, and would meet with an energetic protest even in England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England, wides

JAPAN.

been credited by the English public. To conserve the control of the world-wise Figure must not be foregother; the control of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to communic, colonnaics—and the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic, colonnaics—and the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic, colonnaics—and the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic, colonnaics—and the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic, colonnaics—and the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic the property of the world-wise Figure must not be forgother; to colonnaic the property of the greatest horrors. It would be nigally desirable to submit the matter to a shorough investigation. In the meanwhile is sent you the only official document publishes of the property of the community of the account of the arrocities supposed to have been committed by our troops, the organ of our Foreign Office remarks: 'The only ons of all these charges which may appear scrious is the oppondents attesting that they had sent woman and children wounded by the spears of the Cossacks. These honorable representatives of the press will allow us to ask them how simple questions: Have they actually seen the Cossacks inflicting these wounds faind, thus, where did they produce the produced by the produced by the produced by the latest events in our society is tremendous. It can but repeat that the excitement produced by the latest events in our society is tremendous. It can but repeated the could have doubted of its before, now it is perfectly clear that this war is one of the most into the could have doubted of its before, now it is perfectly clear that this war is one of the most into the could have doubted of its before, now it is perfectly clear that this war is one of the most into the produced by the produced by

GREAT BRITAIN. DEFENSES OF THE BRITISH ENPIRE—NOT PRE-PARED FOR WAR.

Poll-Mail Gasetts. Aug. 4.

Attention has been called by the expedition

to Malta to the defenses of the colonies, or rather their want of defense. It will probably be admitted by most men as being within the possibilities that we may some day find ourselves engaged in war with one, or perhaps two, first-class Powers. It must never be forgotten that an ailiance with Russia has for the last six years been the hope of certain French statesmen, who are far from being discredited with their countrymen on that account. And were a quarrel with the United States to superveneas it actually did during the last Crimean warthere is no denving that the position of affairs would be critical. England herself is practically safe enough, though powerless for offensive purposes. But her vast and stragging empire is very far trom secure; and it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that never in the world's history has there been an empire which was at once so vast and so ill-defended. That of Athens, for instance, which (to compare small things with great) very much resembled ours in its maritime character and the disconnected situation of the various parts, was only maintained by conromous military and naval establishments. The little Republic, which in itself numbered but 21,000 free citizens, kept up at one time an army of 29,000 men, and a fleet of 303 ships, manued by 60,000 sailors. Rome, again, when she had not a single civilized ensure to fear, and ner empire was geographically one compact State, with the Mediterraneun as an inland lake, kept up a standing army of 430,000 men, and a fleet of 303 ships, manued by 60,000 sailors. Rome, and early she will as by sea. How the Empire of Spain, itself a somewhat straggling one, was kept together only as long as the Spanish Government could claim an unquestioned supremacy by land as well as by sea. How the Empire of Napoleon was upheld for a brief day the world has yet good reason to remember. No nation but the English has had the temerity to annex. I and in every direction, and to leave it unprotected. No person in private life would dream

tion of less than 40,000,000. Camada is all but undefended against a possible American attack; the Belgian Government constantly keeps in view the possibility of a French attack. It maintains a peace establishment of 46,377 men; and in the event of war would be able instantly to put into the field a force of 108,685 men, 13,800 horses, and 240 field-pieces. Belgium, moreover, has every reason to count on effectual assistance from both England and Germany, assistance guaranteed by treaties, and which would be given, by at least one of those Fowers, quite independently of treaty obligations, from motives of self-interest. Or (to suppose a new complication in European politics), were Germany the assailant, Belgium could equally count upon the assailant and France. Now Canada, too, can count upon the assistance of England in case of invasion, but she is ten days sail from us; while Belgium is as near to her allies as she is to her hypothetical enemy.

Facts must be looked in the face. Nothing worth having in this world can be kept if the holder is not prepared to fight on occasion for nis rights. The English all over the world insust do one of two things: spend more money in insuring their possessions from attack by the maintenance of increased naval and military establishments. or accept a system of compulsory service. It especially behooves the people of Canada to make up their minds on this question. The military expenditure of the Dominion is about £200,000 a year, as against £8,000,000 accepted by the Americans. That of Canada should be at least £800,000 to be in the mere proportion of her population. Belgium, which is not a wealthier country than Canada, spends £1,800,000 a year on her army. Englishmen seem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive to the dangers which unenseem to be fully alive t

HER DISLAKE OF ENGLAAD.

Correspondence Polit-Mail (London) Gazette.

RONE, Aug. 1.—It is curious to observe and difficult to explain the reappearance of the bitter feeling in Italy against England has always been friendly towards Italy, and Italy would have little or nothing to gain and much to lose in a war with her; yet there is little doubt that, had the Russo-Turkish war began last September, Italy would have thrown in her lot with Russia, at the risk of a war with England. After that time, however, there came a long period of diplomatic maneuvering, during which Italy awoke to a sense of the state of her army: how there were scarcely enough rifles in stock to arm even her first line; how money voted for the purchase of guns had been frittered away without the guns being ready, and so on. She realized that the Dullio would not be fit for sea for another year or two, and that only one of the big guns had arrived, and that was lying at Spezia; and people began to say, What can Russia do for us after all, and what can she set ITALY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

off against the damage that would ensue commerce from a war with England? however, since the rapid advance of the sians in Europe; since the effect of tor on ironciads has been observed; since mental party agitations have paralyzed a glish Government, and Mr. Gladstone has utmost to check all efforts to make E respected on the Continent, the Italians has utmost to check all efforts to make E respected on the Continent, the Italians have a sell and the sell and the commerce of the continent of England is to blame that the Italians have commons sums in Turkish stock, and E selfishness is keeping all Europe in a duncertainty, and preventing the ment of the Eastern question. It is a choly fact, but there is a feeling of actual tempt here for England. You at home feel it, and may not much care that it to express what he thinks, and you will he doubt about it. Only the other day, Pasy a paper, formerly, it is true, hostile to Enut of Italiand Italia

NO REVOLUT nized the late election as valid, and constitutional. This will prevent a

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Dr. Henri Connean, physician to the late Emperor Napoleon, is dead.

NOT STYLISH, BUT GOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Triums.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—Special Agent
Chamberlain has arrived here with the seport of
his investigation into the alleged fraudulent importation of colored sugars at the ports of
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. portation of colored sugars at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He represents that this class of sugars is imported in larger quantities in New York than clsewhere. Merchants and refiners at all the ports named were unanimous in the opinion that the Demerars sugars, generally known as the Clark crystals, are artificially colored for importation to the United States, with the intention of reducing the duties upon them. Experiments show these sugars to polarize higher than any other sugars in the market. The refiners say that, if the importation of them is to be unchecked, it will greatly injures hunest refiners who do not use them, besides swindling the tiovernment. Some of the Boston refiners stated that these Demars sugars were relined almost to the purity of rock-caudy by the process used to purge the crystals from impurities, but the Treasury authorities, so far, are not of opinion that they could be classed as remains sugars in a commercial sense.

CIRCUS AD.

Aprecial Departs to The Tribune.

CIRCUS AD.

Apecial Depaics to The Pribana.

Altrow, Ill., Ang. 19.—Last night, while Barnum's circus was performing here, the tent being pitched between the track and the Mississippi at Hunterstown, a suburb, an immense straw-stack a few yards distant was set on fre, and caused a stampede, in which, fortunately, no one was seriously injured. The utmost efforts of the canvasuen and all other employes were required to preserve property. The tent was taken down, and the animals and property removed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—A most re-markable death occurred this morning at Dan-vers, McLean County. Dr. Roth, an old resi-

THE PRESIDENT.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—Gov. Prescott. will take the early train to-morrow for Wells River, to meet President Hayes.

WINDSON, Vt., Aug. 19.—The President and party this morning attended divine worship at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which caurch Secretary Evarts' family are members. Later the President and Mrs. Hayes and party called upon Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Evarts, upon the occasion of the third anniversary of their wedding.

. David A. Wells' Paper in the "Atlantie" for Sep-

A Connecticut Man Loans Money in Illinois on Chicago Real-Estate Security;

tember.

And Is Taxed in Connecticut on the Bonds Covering That Illinois Real Estate.

A Demonstration of the Wrongfulness of Such Action of the Connectient Authorities.

What Is Property?-What Are Titles to Property ?-The Relation of Debts to Property.

Attantic Monthly for September.

A case has recently occurred which practically and clearly brings before the public the full searing and effect of the present generally-accepted theory of State taxation, and involves at the same time details of interest adequate, it rouid seem, to command the attention of all ated in having good government, just laws, and continuous economic progress. In what this case consists it is now proposed to tell; and then to consider what inferences, in the way of economic principle, law, and equity, are deducible from it.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE. In 1869, or previous, Charles W. Kirtland, a tizen of Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn., loaned money, through an agent, a resident and dizen of Illinois, on bonds secured by deeds of trust on real estate in the City of Chicago. Each of these bonds declared "that it was made un-der, and in all respects to be construed by, the laws of the State of Illinois;" and that the prinalva of the State of the obligation were pay-dole in the City of Chicago. The deed of trust also contained a provision that all taxes and assessments on the property conveyed should be paid by the obligor (borrower) without abatement on account of the mortgage-lien; that by the trustee, in case of any default of ent; and that a good title, free from any right of redemption on the part of the obligor, might in that case be given by the trustee. Another interesting feature of the case, not to be overlooked, was, that, pending the proceed-ings to be next related, the loans as originally became due and were paid; when th proceeds, without being removed from Illinois and returned to Mr. Kirtland in Connecticut, vested in Chicago by his agent, under

These facts becoming known to the tax-offi-ials of the Town of Woodbury, they added in 1869, to the list of property returned by Kirt-land for the purpose of taxation, as situated within the State, the sum of \$18,000, and in 1870 the sum of \$20,000, to represent the amount of property owned and loaned by Kirtland, in each of these years, as was conceded without the erritory of the State. The sums thus added were subsequently assessed in the Town of Woodbury in the same manner and at the same rate as was other property which Mr. Kirtland owned within the State and there situated.

Payment of the taxes thus assessed on the irtland, the Tax-Collector (Hotchkiss), in April, 878, levied his tax-warrants on the real estate of the alleged delinquent in Woodbury, and adver-

for the first time before one of the inferio Superior) of Connecticut. There upon hearing, it being agreed by all parties coneerned that the only question in the case was whether the bonds owned by Kirtland, drawn in the form and secured in the manner stated, were liable to taxation in Connecticut, the cause, by agreement, was referred (for advice) to the court of last appeal in the State, known as the Supreme Court of Errors,—a temporary injunction, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, being at the same time granted. After further hearing and argument, this latter court, in June, 1875, dismissed the petition and dissolved the injunction,—one Judge (Foster) out of a full bench of five alone dissenting. Sent back to the Superior Court, the record of the case was then, on motion, transmitted again to the Court of Errors for revision of errors in respect to involved questions of constitutional law; and, the decision being here again adverse (the Judges dividing as before), the case was extrappealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the docket of which it now stands entered for trial in order. With this brief statement of the origin of a case (Kirtland vs. flotchkiss) which is certain to become historical, inasmuch as, according to the future decision of the United States Supreme Court in respect to it, the arbitrary, unjust, and economically-unsound system of taxific and continuance, or else be so far broken in upon and changed as to necessitate a new and better system, attention is next asked to the economic and constitutional questions involved in the case, and to the light which their discussion and upon the general principles of taxation, and upon the sphere within which the several sheds upon the general principles of taxation, and upon the sphere within which the several States of the Union, under the Federal compart, are limited in their exercise of this func-tion. And, in this discussion, little more can be attempted or achieved than to follow and

tion. And, in this discussion, little more can be attempted or achieved than to follow and enlarge upon the opinion of the single dissenting Judge of the Connecticut. Court of Errors (the Hon. L. F. S. Foster, formerly President of the Senate and Acting Vice-President of the United States), which, in point of legal and economic wisdom, and eogency and clearness of reasoning, is confessedly equal to any similar opinion that has heretofore emanated from the Connecticut Bench.

THE QUESTIONS OF INTEREST INVOLVED.

A very cursory examination will satisfy that the questions of interest and importance involved in this case are mainly as follows: First, Was the debt due Kirtland from actitizen of Illinois property; or is any debt—abstract or particular—ever entitled, from a rational and rolitico-economic point of view, because a complete sovereignty may, if t please, enact that black is white, and compel all persons within its jurisdiction to act in conformity with the enactment. Second, Did jurisdiction over the person of Kirtland by the State of Connecticut warrant the assumption that the State had jurisdiction over his transactions in Illinois, and that a debt due him from a citizen of Illinois had its satus in Connecticut, and was so made subject to such laws as that State might enact in respect to taxation!

The first of these questions, in turn, involves

Connecticut, and was so made subject to such laws as that State might enact in respect to taration?

The first of these questions, in turn, involves a discussion of some interesting points in political economy; and the second, of the nature and sphere, under the Federal compact, of State sovereignty and jurisdiction.

The Connecticut Court of Errors, with these questions clearly before them, decided, first, that a debt was property; second, that the statutes of Connecticut, so naming and defining them, expressly subjected to taxation within the State all lebts due citizens of Connecticut from parties without the State; and finally, reasoning, as the court expressed it,—"in the absence of any provision limiting and defining taxation in the Constitution of Connecticut,"—from "principles of natural right and justice," that the power to thus tax was legitimately inherent in the Legislature of the State, and was by them lawfally exercised.

Following the path which the Connecticut court said should be taken, it is now proposed to inquire whether the conclusions the court arrived at were really in consonance, as claimed, with the principles of "natural right and justice;" and, for this purpose, consideration is first asked to the question, Are debt property?

And, as helping to its correct answer, it is important to attempt to obtain at the outset what courts, lecislators, lawyers, many writers on economic subjects, and the public generally, as proved by their decisions, enactments, and reasonings, do not now possess, namely: a clear conception and idea of the exact mature of what property, or rather of what property conside.

All investigations of this subject can, it is believed, lead to but one conclusion, and that

self infering rights or titles, the product soley of labor, and is always measured in respect to salve and for exchange by labor. Thus, for example, a fish free in the occan is not property; but, when it has been caught through the instrumentality of labor, it becomes property. Property, furthermore, cannot be created, except by an application of labor of some kind to material substances, which, because they are substances, and plication of labor of some kind to material substances, which, because they are substances, and in order to be substances, must have both a corpus, or an entity, and a situs, or a situation. It is interesting also to note in this connection how the etymology of the Latin words possessus and possize, namely, po and sideo, to sit by or on, and from which in turn we have the English word possession,—the comman definition of property being something possessed,—curiously harmonize with and confirm the conclusion that property must be always a physical actuality. For it is clear that it is only a material something, a visible and tangible entity, that one can sit down on, and not an invisible, intangible nothing, the fiction of law or of the imagination.

tion.

Property, therefore, is not only always a physical actuality, but, to borrow the language of Judge Foster, is also always "embodied or accumulated labor." And as political economy does not, and jurisprudence ought not, take cognizance of chaleax ex Expagne, these are the only senses in which political economy and the law can legitimately reason about property.

Examples of property which is apparently not the result of accumulated or of any labor, and so militating lagainst these conclusions, will doubtless suggest themselves; such, for instance, as a diamond found upon the sea-shore, land squatted upon and obtained by pre-emption, bank-stock, patent rights, copyrights, and nuities obtained by pre-to purchase, frauchises, monopolies, and debts; but an examination will soon prove that the objections embodied in them are more specious than real. Thus, in the case of the diamond accidentally picked upwhich is perhaps one of the most striking of all the examples that can be adduced in favor of the position that property can come into existence without the agency of labor, it may be said: First, that an acceptional fact like this cannot constitute an alequate basis for the enunciation of a principle; and, next, that the value of this accidental diamond is solely determined by and represents tho value of the labor which has been required to obtain all other existing diamonds. The moment the fact cases to be exceptional, the moment diamonds can be had in abundance by merely picking them up, that moment their value of the labor required to discover it, to conquer it, to defend and protect it; to embodiment of the labor required to discover it, to conquer it, to defend and protect it; to con

ment creditors cense to be creditors.

Copyrights and patents are simply legislative Coyrights and patents are simply legislative enactments to protect pre-existing property. A manuscript, a painting, or an invention is the joint product of paysical and intellectual labor, which the copyright or patent-right protects, the same as other forms of law protect other visible and tangible property from robbery and spoliation. The relation which these instrumentalities sustain to property is clearly indicated by asking the question whether there can be such a thing as a patent granted for what has never been reduced to a physical actuality, or a copyright given for the flight of fancy of a poet not embodied in the materiality of a manuscript or in the pages of a printed book! John Mittons, oid "Paradise Lost" to Samuel Simmons, bookseller, for 25 ready money: but Gray's "nutte, inglorious Militons," who only imagined and never wrote, could never have obtained a copyright or any money-offer whatever—no, not even reputation—for their imaginings, though, for all that the world knows, they might have been infinitely superior to the Militon who became glorious because he was not mute. In all that relates to mental attainment. It is also exceedingly curious to note how Shakispeare, whose range and accuracy of knowledge were so wonderful, clearly perceived, and as clearly expressed, the whole essence of modern political economy and jurisprudence in respect to this immediate problem, when, in the following lines from Midsummer's Night's Dream, he says:

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling.

Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to fine forms of things unknown, the poet's pen The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Alocat habitation and a name.

In other words, according to Shakspeare, as well as according to political economy and common sense, however brilliant may be the imagination of the poet or inventor, he has no property, but propose or desirability of the labor exerted. The standard for measuring the value of the actuality produced for the poet of measuring the value of the string or a latent to propose or the standard for measuring the value of the standard for measuring the value of the sort of a Shakspeare, a James Wall, and a street-sweeper, is one and the same.

Again, an annuity, like a bank-stock, is a right to receive property, the result of previously accumulated labor, and is the fact that if gives to certain poolitical economy, the later of the species of a rallergad actuality may une

have very generally come to regard the two as quivalent or identical. Consideration of the core, next asked to this point.

Property being embodied and accumulated labor. it becomes endowed, in all places where the rights of labor are recognized, with the articulated in the contract of the contract

bor, it becomes endwed, in air paces, successfully and refributes and incidents of thiss or evidence of just ownership the end of the overland of the order of just ownership of the ownership in the ownership in

sell it, and that somebody, not keen, was persuaded to buy it. Would the plea caver semanded to buy it. Would the plea caver we may be a subject to the words, when the title does not inhere in the physical actuality, we give it a bad name, and the most imaginative do not call it property. A title which is really a title is never suspended or in abeyance. If a thing is embodied abor, some one, or a number of persons, has some form of title or dominion over it, and the thing, because they are one and inseoarable. Emmodied labor, therefore, embodies all form of title of the embodies of

would be worth less than before, or that any property would be destroyed! Or does any one suppose that any increase of National or State indebtedness would increase the wealth of the country! If so, antional debt would not only be a national blessing, but an individual debt would be an individual blessing. Yet there are some persons so wedded to the theory that debts are property, that they logically feel alarmed at the liquidation of debts as a great destruction of property. They feel that debt, national and private, is wealth, and payment poverty; and these ideas have been, and are yet, in barmony with our national-currency system. in harmony with our national-currency system and our generally accepted systems of State tax

and our generally accepted systems of State taxation.

These reasonings on the nature and origin of
property, and the relation it sustains to titles
and debts, would, therefore, seem to invest the
following conclusion of Judge Foster, which
alone would have compelled him to dissent
from his associates, with the force of a politicoeconomic and legal axiom, namely: "That
property and a debt (considered as a representative of the property pledged for its payment)
constitute together but one subject for the purpose of taxation. The tax being paid on the
property without diminution on account of the
debt, nothing remains to be taxed. The debt,
indeed, aside from the property behind it, and
of which it is the representative, is simply
worthless."

with the considerious court decision was, therefore, a joint politicoeconomie and legal question, and may be thus
comprehensively stated: are titles, having regard
to the principles of natural right and justice, and
to the processons and restrictions of the Federal
compact and Constitution, capable of being serered from the property or physical actuality from
whence they are derived, and made subject, separately and independently and under another someelegaty, to taxation? The Connecticut Court conceded that, in the case of real and tanglible
property, the title is not capable of being severed from the property and taxed separately in
different jurisdictions. The Massachusetts lawmakers and law-interpreters have not, however,
got so far ahead in liberality as
this; for in that State, taxes, under
penalty of imprisonment for default of nayment, are still wrung from citizens for property
in the uature of visible, tangible movables, as
cattle, and stocks of goods, and the like, admitted to be in other States and jurisdictions.
But the Connecticut court, in respect to titles
in the nature of notes, bonds, and mortgages,
and debts, deedded that there was some other
principle involved, and refused to concede to
such titles what they conceded in respect to
titles to reality, and to visible, tangible personal property. But, in conceding that titles
cannot be separated from reality, they concede
the whole point at issue; for certainly no
one can dispute that Mr. Kirtland's mortgage was
anything other than an equitable or inchoate
title to visible, tangible property in the
form of a deed, would not have been considered
to the state, and some the sum of the catuality, in the
form of a deed, would not have been considered
to the whole point at issue; for certainly, in the
form of the cattle-yard, she force, no more and
no less, which Illinois would tax as real estate;
then, there would be the legal title to the properry, held by the Directors of the corporation,
had bought the same property, then
note

On this matter the reasoning of Judge Foster is so clear and cogent that it is difficult to see how even an attempt can be made to refute it. "A debt," he eays, "has no situs," and obviously so, for a debt is simply an obligation resulting from a conclusion of iaw, and "is neither visible, tangible, nor ponderable." "Only a material thing can have a corpus, and only a corpus can have a situs, for it is the location of the corpus that constitutes a situs." It is a mismomer, therefore, to call a debt property. It is only "an equitable title in the property of the debtor, and it inheres as a title in the property and the person of the owner in his domicile, though be may transfer it here." The United States Supreme Court has not as yet passed directly upon this involved question, but, so far as it has considered it differently, it has decided Judge Foster's common cases of the as it to court rejected the theory that a credit has a situs and follow the owner, when it held that a bout-and-mortgage form of "credit" was subsect them to state where the mortgage-debtor resided, and they show no notice was served, "though, in person of lact, the bond and mortgage were only the property of the time being, had no power or jurisdiction over either persons or property." Can it now be claimed, in the face of this decision, that a mortgage-credit made, and made payable, in one State, has a situs, and follows the person of the owner into another State, the State of his domicile Again, the same court, in the case of Miler. United States (It Wallace), held that stock or shares in the Michigan Southern Railroad could be confiscated in Michigan bothern Railroad could be confiscated in Michigan both the owner in the hands of the g

lows the person, could not, and never was intended to, have any extra-territorial effect. It has been adopted by comity, and may be revoked by legislation at any time; and was adopted for the single purpose of facilitating the transfer of property. If real estate were made subject to the same rule or fiction of law, it would not withdraw it from the dominion of the State where it was located, and it would be still subject to taxation at the place of location. A shareholder's interest in the real estate and other property of a corporation is now made subject, in most of the States, to this fiction; but nevertheless the property—real and personal—can be, and usually is, taxed at the place where located. Most, if not all, of the States of the Union now tax—and with the approval of all courts—the real and personal property of non-residents, where found, and their business where transacted, within their dominion. Whatever rule may have existed at a former time, it is now settled law, by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that personal property and business do not follow the owner for the purpose of taxation, if the business transacted or the situs of the property is not in the State where the owner resides. But this, it will be observed, is simply affirming that the title to a property is not canable of being severed from the property is

ment. The United States Supreme Cour. in the case of Weston se. City of Charleston 27-64, 449, addi: "The tax on Government of the United States," and the court for the ment of the United States," and the court for the United States," and the court for the United States," and the court for the United States, the incidents or instrumentalities of browning power is not within the Jurisdiction of a State, the incidents or instrumentalities by which alone the business or borrowing power is not within the Jurisdiction of a State, and cannot be universitied to the Individuals who borrower money of Mr. Kirland in Illinois and court the jurisdiction of the Individuals who borrower must pay the tax, and that it is on him that the burden must fall, at the time when the contract is made, in the form of an additional rate of interest, which increase obviously operates a straint upon his borrowing power in Illinois for, as the court declared it, and the straint upon his borrowing power in Illinois for, as the court declared it, and the term of the contract to any steat only it are to a train the form of an additional rate of interest, or they will be unable to obtain the money, if Mr. Kirtland may be constitutionally subject to a tax in Connecticut, the place of his residence, on his transactions of loaning money in Illinois and the borrowing power of money, if Mr. Kirtland may be conscitutionally subject to a tax in Connecticut, the place of his residence, on his transactions in Illinois in the matter by saying the defendance of the burden in the borrowing power of the United States, it even the place of the p ply affirming that the title to a property is not canable of being severed from the property itself.

If we now examine the facts in this case, it will be found that Mr. Kirtland produced no new value and did no business in Connecticut; and, so far as relates to this intigation, neither introduced, owned, nor came into possession of any property within the State. When Connecticut, therefore, taxed him, she did so with reference either to business done in Illinois (where he loaned his money), or with reference to 2 title or a debt, the representative of property already taxed or liable to be taxed in Illinois at the time the debt was contracted, by stamp-tax or otherwise. And it is here a matter worthy of consideration, as one of the important collateral issues in this case, whether any debt can be taxed after it is made or in the State where it is made or in the State where the person resides who ewes the debt, without impairing the obligations of contracts. The question has never been settled, but at no distant day will undoubtedly come before the United States Supreme Court for a decision.

It did not appear, furthermore, from the exceed that event he evidence of any debt due without impairing the obligations of contracts. The question has never been settled, but at no distant day will undoubtedly come before the United States Supreme Court for a decision.

It did not appear, furthermore, from the record, that even the evidence of any debt due Mr. Kirtiand—the bond and the mortgage-deed—was ever held in Connecticut. Under such circumstances, it is curious to note, as Judge Foster points out, to what a singular and absurd hypothesis and procedure the Connecticut authorities, as if conscious that they had abandoued reason and were dealing with sentiment, had recourse in order to get a basis and a warrant for their action. They first assumed that there was an imaginary property, separate and distinct from the material property; and then gave to such imaginary property, and then gave to such imaginary property an imaginary situs, thus "going far into the domain of the sentimental and spiritual for the purpose of taxation." Bishop Berkeley, it will be remembered, held to the opinion that matter does not exist, and that we only imagine that it exists; but it is not at all probable that he ever hoped, when alive, that his views would be so practically indorsed, and at so early a day, in the State of his literary adoption. He would have made, moreover, a desirable Tax-Assessor and Tax-Collector under the present Connecticut tax-laws; for, being logical, even if he was sentimental, he would doubless have been willing to take the taxes in the pure product of the imagination. His successors, however, are not only sentimental, but illogical; for, not content with assuming that the imaginary is the real, they try to do what the good Bishop never would have sanctioned, namely: take something out of nothing. But, seriously, such a procedure as was had in Kirtland's case had in it no element of taxation. It assessed and taxed him in respect to business or interests beyond the territory and jurisdiction of Connecticut, and which the laws of the State could in no way reach or protect; and, in so doin sumption of universal dominion; and what, under such assumption and procedure, becomes of the question of independent State sovereignty? If each State has dominion over the property and business transacted within its territory, for the purpose of taxation, that dominion must, from its very nature, be absolute, and exclude the dominion of any other State over the same property and business. Again: the sovereignty of coequal States involves a full recognition of the dominion and sovereignty of all sister. would undoubtedly regard as personal property in its most typical form, and having a situa at

states; and nature see, Att. At. of the real constitution requires that "Full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other States, and tunion, entered into a contract of non-interference of the control of the co

the domicile of the owner, can by the laws of France be made real estate at the option of the holder, and as such be actually mort-gaged and administered upon. Again, before emancination, slaves in the United States—which by the Federal Constitution were recognized as persons—were in some of the States—deciared to be real estate. In 1871, also, the Supreme Court of Kentucky decided that rail-road stock was real estate, and subject to distribution according to the laws of real estate (\*f. Buch, 349); while boday, in Wisconsin, the one species of property which is typical of mobility, and is of no value apart from its capability of motion, and the property which is typical of mobility, and is of no value apart from its capability of motion of the capability of the work of the capability of motion of the capability of the work of the capability of

Kirtland case could not have come up before any of the courts of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, or Lower Canada; for in none of these countries are debts regarded in the light of property, subject to taxation. And until, as a nation, we cease to overburden ourselves in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy, we cannot legitimately burden ourselves in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy, we cannot legitimately expect to win the first place or the great prize, or hope that our labor and capital will be used to yield to us the greatest abundance. DAVID A. WELLS.

## WORSE THAN KILLED.

How the Turkish Wounded Are Allowed to A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writ

ing from Erzeroum says: "Twelve days age the first real battle since the fall of Ardahas took place. Six days ago there was another, In these two engagements probably not less than 2,000 or 3,000 men were wounded. There than 2,000 or 3,000 men were wounded. There were no ambulances on the field, no surgeous; in fact, no preparations whatever for caring for the wounded. The poor fellows, after lying for hours, perhaps days, where they fell, were finally loaded on to ox-carts and started off for Erzeroum, fifty miles away. After lying for three or four days on these carts, under the burning sun, and covered with dust, they finally arrive in Erzeroum and are put into a khan, where they spend the night lying on the bare floor, with not so much as a blanket to cover them. About 8 o'clock this morning Mr. C. and myself, with two native assistants, gained admittance to the khan, having the day previous succeeded, after much vexatious delay, in obtaining a paper from the Government, without which we should be unable to do anything. Immediately on entering we saw a sight which admittance to the khan, having the day previous succeeded, after much vexatious delay, in obtaining a paper from the Government, without which we should be unable to do anything. Immediately on entering we saw a sight which can never be forgotten. It was a man wounded in the face. The ball had entered the left cheek, making a fearful hole, and passed out just under the nose. Seven days had passed and the wound was still undressed. Such a sight I hope never to see again. The stench was something fearful, and the man's cheek, tongue, mouth, and nose literally alive with worms. For want of a better instrument I took my pocket knife and succeeded in dislodging a number of white worms half an inch long. After a while I got a very small pair of tweezers, with which at least 100 were taken out. By the aid of a surgeon, who happened in, the wound was cleaned as much as possible, bound up, a clean shirt put on the man and a blanket procured, on which we left him. The poon fellow was afterward taken to the hospital, where he will probably die for want of care. One other poor fellow, whose leg was snattered by a rifle ball, was in much the same condition, though the worms were not quite so numerous as in the other case. We remained in the khan till 1 o'clock, during which time we helped to dress at least sixty wounds, providing our own bandages, lint, sponges, etc., distributing a quantity of shirts, and also bread, for the men were hungry. Thanks to the Red Cross Society, we have some twenty-five shirts, a small number of bandages, a very little lint, and also a few pairs of drawers. But what are they among so many! The Covernment actually has no preparation for the few hundreds, and perhaps thousands, must die, and all for lack of proper preparation. "Telegrams have already been sent to England and Constantinople sking for money and supplies, which it is to be hoped will be forthcoming. We, the American missionaries at Erzeroum, have entered upon this work with the lintention of devoting our time and strength to it, and

whatever kind, which may come to earhands.

"Money is also greatly needed to provide bread for the thousands of destitute families in and about Erzeroum. If the war continues it months longer, the sufferings of the poor villagers must be fearful. Crops are destroyed, animals stolen, and in many cases the inhabitants obliged to fice for their lives. War and famine in Turkey are tenfold more terrible than in most other countries. God have mercy on the people."

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY-A CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Eli Perkins' New York CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Eli Perkins' New York
Sun correspondence, published in yesterday't
TRIBUNE, does not tell "how Chicago got a
public library." There is hardly a word of truth
in the whole communication. And it probably
misrepresents whatever Mr. Hoyne may have
said. In all the correspondence with Mr.
Hughes, now on file in the Secretary's office, there
is not one word that implies that any gift was
made "to re-establish our Public Library." On
the contrary, Mr. Hughes was informed of all
the steps taken to obtain the requested authority to establish a public library, and of all thai
was done towards its formation. All the book
that came from England had posted on the inside of the cover a card like one now before

was done towards its formation. All the book that came from England had posted on the inside of the cover a card like one now beford me,—""The Book of Praise, selected and arranged by Randall Palmer": "Presented to the City of Chicago, towards the formation of a free library after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, by the Lori Chancellor of Great Britain."

Nor is there one word of truth about the inception of the movement in relation to public libraries in this State. The first bill was drawn in Chicago, and presented to the House of Representatives by the Hon. William H. King, of this city, on the 6th of February, 1871. (Vol. 1, House Journal 1872, p. 282.) Of the 8th of January, 1872, a large meeting of citizens was held at Plymouti Church to consider the expediency of establishing a public library in Chicago; Mayor Medilipresided over this meeting, and appointed a committee of twenty gentlemen to prepare and obtain the necessary legislation for the purpose. After the Chicago Bill had been introduced, another bill, authorizing the establishing of public libraries in this State, was introduced by Mr. Coldwell, of Peoria (Vol. 1 House Journal, 1872, p. 667), March 23, 1872. The sub-committee obtained copies of the bills before the House of Representatives, and from these bills, with some modifications, the existing law was framed, and Ell Perkins' "joke" was made up out of Ell Perkins' fancy; for there is not a word of truth in it. This gift of books is to be priced as the highest mark of sympathy expressed for Chicago in the time of her calamity; and the donation was 'received as frankly as it was given, and without any of the vulgar incidents narrated in Ell Perkins' communication.

It will be seen by the record of dates above given that sixty days intervened from the time the meeting was held to order a bill drawn until it was passed, instead of three days, as Perkins reports Mr. Hoyen as telling him. The "dry cistern" mentioned by Perkins can only refer to the old Water-Works reservoir tank at the City-Hall, the lower part of which was converted into fire-proof vaults, and the upper portion was fitted up for the temporary use of the Public Library.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The question of whether CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The question of whether the Chicago Board of Trade shall remove all hindrances to the free and unobstructed running of what are termed "corners," upon the floor of the Board,—thereby virtually licensing their existence, contrary to all aw,—is to be decided by ballot on Monday next at the rooms of the Board, between the hours of 10 and 1. There are from 600 to 800 members upon the roll of the Board who may be called non-active, members who pay their dues regularly, but who seldom visit the Board or take part in its affairs, but who, at the same time, take a lively interest in any action affecting the character and standing of the Board,—bound up and identified as it is, or should be, with the best interests and good name of our city.

Will you allow me, therefore, to express through your columns the hope that these non-active members will not fall to put in an appearance on Monday next and help to forever settle the question as to whether Chicago is to be again disgraced by a repetition of the Chandler, Young, Lyon, and Sturgis corners.

MENBER.

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—In the year 1857 1 had never met with, or heard of the existence of, my wife (she was then only 13 years oid); consequently the testimony of Dave A. Kennedy, is regard to my past morals, could have no reference to her. His wife was at that time the only good medium in our family. Truthfully.

WILLIAM C. PIKE

RELIEF NEEDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The people of America ufferers of European Turkey.

It has been inferred that Dryden wasn't op posed to a sherry cobler, from a remark to once made—"Strawa may be made the instrument of happiness."

Jaunt T State

Odana-

Down the Shooting Dams

JANESVILLE, sothing," murm holiday-season, I reserved interpr him something 1 ary work. It histering hands, set of gnats and comforts for the the wilderness. possible to the agism. This oft-brained frequ resorts, the prof ander softer me American, who ca work into sport. Your correst lev; there is no A sooner brave t along the way to journal. So be and made no ra for a new field; -where could I f ness that borders OPF F A triend was in

was youthful and fend myself), but approaching could restrain ou consin Central h Stevens Point. shoot through a berless embryo s vailing, features stumps still sta of lumber, one signs of the "Em their doors in a p berish lumbers breeches; past darms bollowed stout Maud-Musi-offspring rushed passing train; at Penoka Iron Rar River, with sevent Ing stream; final ing in the dim sta ley below; then darkness (all day we are in

As seen the prospective city talong a level, native miles in length two miles in leng vines running itse scattered mainly neat and pretty places. Yet Asblan I met several old idence by a score in Milwaukee vears ago surver vicinity. Even the tiems. After a lod death, the town trumpet-whistle R, ilway, blown bacting President, ful and earnest, as not claim a fu city, of some hopes seem w hopes seem wen various manufact main business, th just south, is do ultimately be dev running parallel by State-Geologie pronounced not v

for which stream us hither. The it to draw him from charm shat had a miles. We brout to rough it. Our of a little valley, lielous spring, an Bay Chaquamez Our luxuries we ity Fair!" and a of sickness. We running brooks, quent rains ihere water, that, afte two or three down. All imade the breathers gave us boring village and fruits, and a near sold us in camp-life! I be weather duning was decidedly uselves that streat afford trout-fish On off-days On off-days

to Bayfield, fifte Pointe, just of Island; and to on Bad River. Infines of the white, charmin thriving. The building will year, while ashland, is setween these most excellent and several tritagort. Three miles point in the vie observatory, we morning. It is beautiful Apos ber), nestled a Gitchee-Gumee the north of forest als south, with the pine Mountoins In the after the owner of the owner of the owner of the owner we, with a trip through the quarry whenes Milwaukee Cou ed grasses and fanded at burdened their and peobles; aliled, they ga passed, and the cs, ferns, and it was a charm your imaginations slided, with the county of the and sureiy, the 'America' wirendered a star the genial Prof. Milwankee, wa like French has mational lyric o not wonder tha through her su mills, it so fired La Pointe ra There was not! wood and kegs call them), witalined, riket; long. We the chapel, or the was over the h remains but at m a der ression up a few rethere is nothin baintur; on the

## AN KILLED.

anded Are Allowed ago there was another, the field, no surgeons; on the field, no surgeons; as whatever for caring for or fellows, after lying for where they fell, were final-carts and started off for a way. After lying for on these carts, under the ered with dust, they finally and are nut into a khan, he night lying on the bare unit as a blanket to cover loc. this morning Mr. C. o native assistants, gained tive assistants, gained a having the day pre-nuch vexatious delay, in ering we saw a sight which ten. It was a man wounded it had entered the left cheek, ble, and passed out just undays had passed and the undressed. Such a sight I e again. The stench was and the man's cheek, tongue, literally alive with worms, ter instrument I took my cceeded in dislodging a numbalf an inch long. After a small pair of tweezers, with yere taken out. By the aid appened in, the wound was possible, bound up, a clean appened in, the work of the possible, bound up, a clean and a blanket procured, m. The poor fellow was afthe hospital, where he will m. The poor fellow was afthe hospital, where he will
ant of care. One other poor
vas snattered by a rifle bidl,
same condition, though the
inte so numerous as in the
remained in the khan till 1
ich time we helped to dress at
s, providing our own band,
etc., distributing a quantity
o bread, for the men were
to the Red Cross Society, we
five shirts, a small number of

ve already been sent to Enwe already been sent to En-minople isking for money and is to be hoped will be forth-e American missionaries at entered upon this work with evoting our time and strength cordially invite all friends of ope and America to aid in this nd we also most cordially nu-nute, as faithfully and diligent-ill moneys and supplies, of which may come to our

o greatly needed to provide nsands of destitute families in um. If the war continues six one sufferings of the poor fearful. Crops are destroyed, and in many cases the inhabit-nee for their lives. War and are tenfold more terrible than untries. God have mercy on

LIBRARY --- A CORRECTION. Editor of The Tribune.

18.—Eli Perkins' New York nce, published in yesterday's There is hardly a word of truth nmunication. And it probably hatever Mr. Hoyne may have

ago, towards the formary after the great fre of 1871, glish sympathy, by the Lord reat Britain."

se word of truth about the incat Britain."

to word of truth about the in movement in relation to publis State. The first bill was to, and presented to the House ve by the Hon. William H. y. on the 6th of February, 1871.

Journal 1872, p. 282.) Or anuary, 1872, a large meets was held at Plymoutler the expediency of establishmary in Chicago; Mayor Medil this meeting, and appointed a enty gentlemen to prepare and any legislation for the purpose. Bill had been introduced, thorizing the establishmay of the word of the bills before the House of and from these bills, with ons, the existing law was Perkins' "joke" was made up ins' fancy: for there is not a in. This gift of books is to be ghest mark of sympathy exgon in the time of the calamity; was received as frankly as it rithout any of the vulgar inci-Eli Perkins' communication.

D. L. S.

by the record of dates above ays intervened from the time held to order a bill drawn until tead of three days, as Perkins he as telling him. The "dry ed by Perkins can only refer-Works, reservoir tank at the er part of which was convert-vaults, and the upper portion the temporary use of the Pub-

D. I. S.

OR NU CORNERS. ditor of The Tribune.

18.—The question of whether
of Trade shall remove all of Trade shall remove all free and unobstructed running ad "corners," upon the floor cereby virtually licensing their v to all aw,—is to be decided lay next at the rooms of the lee hours of 10 and 1. There 00 members upon the roll of v be called non-active, memdues regularly, but who selded or take part in its affairs, ame time, take a lively interaffecting the character and ard,—bound up and identified be, with the best interests and city.

me, therefore, to express must be hope that these nonill not fail to put in an apy next and help to forever as to whether Chicago is to be do by a repetition of the Lyon, and Sturgis corners.

Managa.

DENIAL. Mor of The Tribune. 18.—In the year 1857 1 had heard of the existence of, my only 13 years old); conse-ony of Dave A. Kennedy, in morals, could have no refer-ife was at that time the only ir family. Truthfully,

WILLIAM C. PIKE EF NEEDED. 18.—The people of America hip-load of provisions to the san Turkey. HUMANITY. red that Dryden wasn't op cobbler, from a remark he as may be made the instru

A Jaunt Through the Badger State to Lake Superior.

SUMMERING.

Ashland, Bayfield, La Pointe, and Odana .-- Indians and Trout-Fishing.

Down the Wisconsin River in a Birch-Bark Canoe.

Shooting Dams and Dalles, and Viewing the Beauties of Nature by Moonlight.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., August.—"Sweet to do pothing," murmurs the Italian at all seasons. The overworked American, during the short boliday-season, repeats the refrain, but with a reserved interpretation. The nothing means to him something novel,—quite as wearing phys-ically, perhaps, but still out of the line of ordipary work. It means maining limbs and blistering hands, enduring unfinchingly the onet of gnats and mosquitos, exchanging home-comforts for the rude fare of the mountain and the wilderness,—in short, getting as near as possible to the primitive state of savagism. This it means, not to the soft-brained frequenter of tashionable summer-resorts, the professional caresser of soft hands under softer moonlight, but to the typical American, who carries vim and courage from work into sport.
Your correspondent would not ape Mr. Stan-

ley; there is no Africa convenient, and he would sooner brave the monsters that might lurk along the way to projected discoveries, than face the incredulous smile of a huge metropolitan journal. So he quenched his thirst for fame and made no rash proposals. Still, he longed for a new field; and—to assume the first person where could I find it better than in the wilder ness that borders our great inland sea? So we

OPE FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. A triend was inveigled into the project. He was youthful and inexperienced (I'll have to de-fend myself), but enthusiastic. I found him in Milwaukee. Neither Schlitz's lager, nor the approaching Turn-Fest, nor the seductive "Blieb hier" of charming maedchen, could restrain our sigh, "Superior." The Wisconsin Central hurled us through by night to Stevens Point. Thence we took an arrowy shoot through a wilderness of pine; past numberless embryo and new-born towns, the pre-vailing features of each being a clearing. stumps still standing,—a saw-mill (twenty-six, I believe, along the line), huge piles of lumber, one. or more hotels, the staring signs of the "Empire," "Central," etc., saloons, their doors in a picturesque setting of Micaw-berish lumbermen in blue shirts and red reeches; past frequent clearings, nest-like darms hollowed out in the great forest, where stout Maud-Mullers raked the hay, and curious offspring rushed from the cabin to watch the passing train; at evening climbing over the Penoka Iron Range; along the valley of Bad liver, with seventeen crossings of the transgress ing stream; finally creeping over the splendid 1,500-foot bridge on the White River, and watch-ing in the dim starlight the tree-tops in the val-ley below; then a six-mile run through the darkness (all day long, woods upon woods), and

As seen the next morning, we found this prospective city to lie high on the lake-shore, along a level, narrow sweep of clearing about two miles in length, well drained by several ravines running into the lake,—houses and stores scattered mainly along a single street,—some neat and pretty places, but a general air of newness. Yet Ashland may be called an old town. I met several old settlers who counted their residence by a score of years and more, and I saw ASHLAND. I met several old settlers who counted their residence by a score of years and more, and I saw in Milwaukee a gentleman who twenty years ago surveyed several town-sites in the vicinity. Even then they had great expectations. After a long period of debility and final death, the town was resurrected by the trumpet-whistle of the Wisconsin Central Railway, blown by Gabriel Colby, at present acting President. The citizens are now hopeful and earnest, and of modest speech. They do not claim a future Chicago, but foresee a thriving city, or somewhat slow, but steady and vigorous growth. And to the outside observer their hopes seem well founded. Lumbering, with various manufactures of wood, must form the main business, though the Penoka Iron Range, just south, is doubtless valuable, and must main business, though the Penoka Iron Range, just south, is doubtless valuable, and must ultimately be developed. The Copper Range, running parallel to the Penoka, was explored by State-Geologist Chamberlain last year, and pronounced not very valuable.

YES, THE TROUT for which streams about here are famous drew us hither. The little beauty that taxes our skill to draw him from the shadowy pool was the

us hither. The little beauty that taxes our skill to draw him from the shadowy pool was the charm hat had easily drawn us hundreds of miles. We brought tent and blankets, prepared to rough it. Our camp was set on the border of a little valley, in which welled up a most delicious spring, and looked off over the beautiful Bay Chaquamegon, on which Ashland is situated. Our luxuries were not many,—plenty of "Vanity Fair," and a little spiritus frumenti in case of sickness. We expected to find volumes in the running brooks. And, in truth, we did. Frequent rains increased so greatly the volume of water, that, after each shower we had to wait two or three days for the streams to run

quent rains increased so greatly the volume of water, that, after each shower we had to wait two or three days for the streams to run down. All this was trying, but, we made the best of it. Even small catches gave us abundance of trout, the neighboring village supplied us with canned meats and fruits, and a good old German couple living near sold us milk and ergs. The luxury of camp-life! I hope you know it. True, the weather during the two weeks we were there was decidedly unfavorable, but we satisfied ourselves that streams in the vicinity of Ashland afford trout-fishing scarcely to be excelled.

On off-days

WE'MADE TRIPS

to Bayfield, fifteen miles up the bay; to La-Pointe, just opposite Bayfield, on Madaline Island; and to Odana, the Indian Reservation, on Bad River. Bayfield is the chartered terminus of the North Wisconsh Railroad,—a white, charming little village, hopeful and Antiving. The large new hotel in process of building will not be completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Ashland, is occupied this mouth. Set we will be a completed until next year,—while the "Chaquamegon," in Three miles out from Bayfield, on the highest.

cetween these towns, along the bay, is found most excellent trout-fishing under the rocks, and several tributary streams afford abundant aport.

Three miles out from Bayfield, on the highest point in the vicinity, is a former meteorological observatory, which we visited one beautiful morning. It affords a splendid view of the beautiful Apostle Islands (twenty-two in number), nestled at the mouth of the bay,—the Gitchee-Gumee ("Big Seawater") stretching to the north and east, a billowy sea of forest along the mainland to the south, with the Penoka Range and the Porcupine Mountoins reaching over into Michigan. In the afternoon, by the courtesy of the owner of the intile steamer that belies between Ashland and Bayfield, we, with a large party of visitors, took a trip through the Islands. We stooped at the quarry whence was taken the stone for the Milwankee Court-House, and the ladies gathered grasses and fragments of rock; again we landed at Red-Cliff Agency, and they burdened their male attendants with ferns and pebbles; and, with hands and pockets filled, they gaze wistfully at every island passed, and then voiced their longing for grasses, ferns, and pebbles, indiscriminately. Well, it was a charming ride; but I must leave to your imagination the rock-set gems of verdurous Islands, with vistas of glearning waves between. As the pretty Miss with bewitching stockings and elaborate frizzes declared, it was "Too Lovelly For Anything"; and surely, then, for description. We sang "America" with inspiration. Some one tamely rendered a stanza of "La Marseillaise." Then the genial Prof. La B., who is not unknown in Milwankee, was roused, and, with eyes shining like French bayonets, he rang out the perfect mational lyric of "La Belle France." One cannot wonder that, when it first came flaming up through her sunny valleys and over her purple hills, it so fired the nation's heart.

La Pointe received a brief and formal visit. There was nothing in a small dock filled with wood and kegs of whitefish ("packages" they call them

Christ and the attendant women at the Cross. Several improbable traditions are current concerning it,—the one generally accepted being, that it was presented through Marquette by the King of France. While having no great merit, it is certainly quite old, and doubless has a curious history; but of documentary evidence there is none whatever.

Our trip to Odana, the reservation on Bad River, consumed the entire day, and was replete with Interest; but I forbear to dwell upon it.

Cur trip to Odana, the reservation on Bad River, consumed the entire day, and was replete with interest; but I forbear to dwell upon it.

THERE ARE MANY CHIPPEWAS

to be seen in and around Ashland. Many are embloyed in the large saw-mill there. Half and quarter bloods predominate among the younger generation. The mixed bloods, however, are said to be dying off rapidly, and, strange to say, mostly of consumption. At a little camp on the lake-shore, just east of Ashland, we saw, one afternoon, a httle incident illustrative of Indian character. We were looking at the handsome birch-bark canoes, and watching the preparation of one for departure. A reed mattress was placed in the bottom; on this was spread a blanket, with several pillows, or bags of feathers at the end; a rude sail was rizged up forward, and then the procession filed down the bank. First came an old Chippewa, gnarled and grizzled; then a young man somewhat over 30, but weak and emaciated, who, alding himself with a staff, descended the bank slowly and with great difficulty; then a lad of 15, followed by two or three squaws silently weeping. Half-adozen Indians on the bank above mutely watched the departure. The young man, disdaining help, lay down on his floating couch; the squaws sat forward; the old man, with paddle in hand, took the stern, and the lad trimmed the little sail to the kindly-favored breeze. Then, without word or gesture of farewell, the little craft was pushed from shore, and glided rapidly and noiselessly away. They were evidently a family returning to the reservation on Bad River. Whether farewells had been given on the bank above, or whether our presence increased the hind the impassive silonce were suffering hearts. Then I recalled that I had heard the day before of a young Chippewa who had been brought to a physician in Ashland, and was by him pronounced a consumptive without hope of recovery. Doubliess it was he whom we had just seen, and for him the tears were streaming down those dusky faces.

Were twice given in a public ha

painted hideously with drug-store ochre, adorned with feathers of the peaceful crow and goose, dancing a war-dance they had learned by tradition, on the upper floor of a corner grocery. At last we were almost ready to move southward. Amoos, the famous canoe-builder, had just made to our order a beautiful birch. Our original intention was to run up the Montreal, and through a chain of lakes into the Tomahawk, a tributary of the Wisconsin. This we find to be a very difficult trip, and one demanding more time than we can spare. Worst of all, my companion du congré, the Inexperienced, was called back suddenly on business. We had then decided to take our canoe down the road to some point near the Rio River, or the Eau Plaine, and so into and down the Wisconsin as far as Portage. Whether he whom I had just initiated into camp high had got tired of wading trout-brooks and fighting mosquitos and "no-see-ums" as the Chippewas call a diminutive but aggressive knat), or whether he had developed a distrust of Wisconsin-River rapids, was a formidable query until he sent from below a deposition, taken before a Notary Public, showing his retirement to be unavoidable. I no longer doubtet. But now, what to do?

In brief, I took canoe, tent, and baggage to the Eau Plaine, and there found it would take

those logs." And I could not doubt his asser-

a pretty stiddy hand, though, to git between those logs." And I could not doubt his assertion.

In half an hour I was on the river. A mile below came the dam at the head of Conant Rapids. After noting Red Rock and Richardson's Schute, and re-reading instructions. I headed somewhat dubiously for the dam, but grasping the paddle with a steady hand. My cance skipped lightly over the dam, and, as we (I must say ace, for my boat's seemed a friend) shot on toward the rocks. I could hardly repress a shout of exultation. At this stage of water the rocks are much exposed, and, rising from the mass of shining waters, they smiled deceptively in the evening sunshine, or treacherously hid their faces just beneath the surface. And there was the river, not swiftly slanting, but actually bounding away down the hill, shouting and capering like a schoolboy. My cance skipped gleefully along; the rocks grew thicker ("Hen and Chickens," I think they are called; nothing could save it; she struck a smooth, flat rock, and in an instant swung round, head up stream, but without capsizing. "we're in your there yigorous strokes are much as the river of the rocks are much as a pround, head up stream, but without capsizing."

smooth, head up stream, but without capsizing.

"We're in for it, my brautt,"

was my murmured comment, but a little rocking loosened her, two or three vigorous strokes swung her around, and away she went dancing down the rapids. When might settled down, we were six or eight miles below Conant's, gliding noiselessly under the starlight. All that I lacked was a sympathetic companion. And yet the quiet beauty of the scene filled me with a serene delight that could be felt only,—not spoken. The river was now peaceful as a mother's bosom, but the dim light revealed alongshore fragments of broken rafts that told of rage and stormy passion. The water in its greater density seemed like velvet, and the paddle-stroke was noiseless, save from the tinkle of falling drops and the tiny swirl of each curling eddy as it left the blade. From the shore came only the notes of the whippoorwill, or the gentle murmur where trees bent to toy with the stream. Then the moon came to touch the scene with wonderful Rembrandt effects. Here she threw stranded logs, gharled trunks, and dense foliage into decepest shadow, only to reveal just over there, under the delicate play of her beams,

A THOUSAND CHARMS BEFORE HIDDEN.
Oaks and elms, and scattered pines, on the ridge above, moved in stately procession before the Queen of Night, and all were crowned with a halo as they passed. At the river's edge, huge grapevines climbed, and drooped, and arched with green chambers that one might fancythe abode of self-exiled lovers, or a robber-retreat. Every moment some beauty was lost and a new one gained, and all the time charming fancies were suggested, that grew into others and vanisned as curiously as the ever-changing shadows. But you were not there, and I tire you.

That night I found such rest as a long raid

shadows. But you were not there, and I tire you.

That night I found such rest as a long raid used to bring us when we bivouacked under Southern skies. In the morning I dressed the wounds of my faithful birch, and, after breakfasting with a frugal old couple that dwelt by the river-side, we were off again. Toward noon I ran the dam just above the Village of Grand Rapids, and shipped a few buckets of water among the rocks below, but without mishap. After eating a hearty dinner, and gleaning The Tribune to learn that rioters were subdued and Russians across the Danube, I queried the occupants of the hoteloffice as to my own movements. They advised me to make a portage around the dams below (seven in number), "especially Clint's." My boat mended, I took the stream in the presence of a host of admiring juveniles, who postponed some game to go down and see me run the first dam. Receiving their hearty applause, we sped on,

dam. Receiving their hearty applause, we sped on,

RAN ALL THE DAMS,—EVEN "CLINT'S,"—
and finished the "Ten-Mile Rapids" long before sundown. As on the evening before, I took a long stretch of river by moonlight. Next day made Barnum's before noon, laid off a few hours on account of rain, and swung along rapidly toward evening, only to get eaught in a prolonged drizzle. Managing to induce a huge pile of driftwood to burn up brightly, I turned over my cance, spread out dry blankets, and slept soundly. The next and third day found me taking dinner and a siesta at Germantown, where the men all take whisky without winking, and the children swear instinctively; where they treat you, nevertheless, with a bluff heartiness, and the landlady keeps her dining-

room scoured bright as a New-England kitche room sourced bright as a New-England kitchen.
Taking the river late for an evening run, I
made the little Dalles above Kilbourri just as the
moon was rising. I was not burdened with the
stupendous nomenclature of the guide-book, and
gave Fancy free play as she reveled among the
welrd combinations of rock, and tree, and
stream, with the moonlight gleaming over fill.
But you know the Dalles, and I'll not linger.
Three days had brought me to Kilbourn, over
about 150 miles of river, and I boast of making
the trip
WITHOUT SWAMPING OR CAPSIZING.

about 150 miles of river, and I boast of making the trip

WITHOUT SWAMPING OR CAPSIZING.

A pleasant day at the Finch House, and then a last delightful evening on the old Wisconsin. From Kilbourn to Portage is about twenty-five or thirty miles at this stage of water. Above Portage are numerous islands, and the ride through, under the harvest-moon, was most charming. At Portage I found friends expecting me, and there I bade good-by to the river I had learned to love.

And now, to all who need a week of change and pleasant toil, who have a clear eye, quick judgment, and steady hand; to the weary merchant, worn lawyer, and figure-haunted bookkeeper; to him who is despondent because the idol of his heart has married another, and to him who is despondent because the idol didn't so marry; to sepulchral clergyman and dyspeptic doctor; to tyramical editor and slavish reporter, I would say, Take a light skiff at Stevens Polint, row down to Kilbourn or Portage, and call me "blessed."

W. M. L.

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

ONLY A FEW OLD LETTERS. Only a few old letters-and to-night, as I read them

o'er, The days so long vanished, forgotten, come back to me fair as of yore;

and over my spirit, and 'round it, the mantle of Fancy they've cast,
And banished the thoughts of the Present in the
glory-wrapt dreams of the Past,

Only a few old letters-the pages that tell of a time
When life was a beautiful picture—a poem of sweet-

Only the messengers freighted with words that were trusting as Truth,
Breathing still of the love and devotion that blest the first dream of my youth.

Ah, days of the Past! shall I know ye no more save in Memory here?

And only in Fancy shall loved ones the heart yearneth for linger near? Of the Present, to-night I would freely give the

joys and the hopes that I know For one touch of the gladness and glory that brightened my life's long ago. Only a few old letters-yet a spell o'er my spirit

they've cast, While thoughts of those fair days are weaving mem'ry-dreams of the beautiful Past.

OWEN M. WILSON.

"THE MAPLES," Aug. 12.

THE MAN FROM DEADWOOD. Philadelphia Correspondence New Fork Herald.

A man from Deadwood City, the great metropolis of the Black Hills, passed through here the other day, and I have tried to jot down a nining town of the West.
"Is Deadwood as rough and lawless a place

as we are told by the Western newspapers?"
"Worse. I don't know what the papers say of it, but I know it's worse'n any language can tell. It's the orneryest place this side of hell. There's no law an' no Sunday. Every man's his own court, an' his revolver is lawyer, Judge, jury, an' executioner—especially executioner. An' the gamblin', drinkin', an' fightin' goes on all the time, day an' night. You wouldn't know when Sunday comes if you didn't put it down in

of Wisconsin-River rapids, was a formidable query until he sent from below a deposition, taken before a Notary Public, showing his retitement to be unavoidable. I no longer doubtet. But now, what to do?

In brief, I took canoe, tent, and baggage to the Eau Plaine, and there found it would take me two weeks to run it alone, on account of logs and rapids. Again took cars for Stevens Point, and

THERE LAUNCHED MY LIGHT CANOE,—
a solitary voyageur. I had inquired of several old raftsmen about my trip, and was generally advised to make portages around the rapids at this season, and most of the dams. But an old river-pilot, of thirty years' experience, now retired, whom I met on the train, told me, with a twinkle in his eye, "Yes, I guess ve can run-'em all. P'raps ye'd better portage 'round Edwards' Dam,—that's one of the worst on the river. Lots o' men been lost there. Ye may git swamped once or twice, but ye'll most likely git out 'f ye can swim; 'n if ye rope yer traps in the boat, ye can't lose much."
Thus encouraged, and having noted from his lips a rough chart of the rapids, I bade him good-by. "There," said he, as we parted, pointing to the dam at Stevens Point as weer crossing the bridge, "there's just one place ye could git through that dam. It needs a pretty stiddy hand, though, to git between those logs." And I could not doubt his assertion.

Thus end they don't call 'em that. At least three a day on a average some fello v gets the worst of the days when somebody don't get worst end a rayyener an' is laid out. It's putty dull in town them days when somebody don't get worst end a rayyener an' is laid out. It's putty dull in town them days when somebody don't get worst end a rayyener an' is laid out. It's putty dull in town them days when somebody don't get have days when somebody don't get worst end they don't an aryment an' is laid out. It's putty dull in town them days when somebody don't get worst end they don't an aryment an' is laid out. It's putty dull in town them days when somebody don't get wards me says to me, 'Hello, there's a picnic, ain't it? me says to me, 'Hello, there's a picnic, ain't it? Cold meat in the fust wagon!' Do you know that kinder disgusted me?''
"Yes; prices pretty high, too. Nothin' less'n two bits. an' no soft money. Drinks is two bits. I went in a drug store to git a dose o' salts an' they charged me four bits (50 cents in silver). I says, 'Gum drops, that's an awful price. In God's country you can git a dose for one bit.' Well,' says he, 'that's our price for salts; but I kin give you a bit's worth o' anti-appetite pills, an' they'll be enough to take the edge off a whole family.'

an' they'll be enough to take the edge off a whole family."

"What did he mean by anti-appetite pills?" I innocently asked the man from Deadweod.

"Why, pizen, I s'pose," said he grimly.

"Any man willin' to work kin git five or stx dollars a day in gold. Workin' in the mines pays six dollars a day reg'lar. Some of 'em gits six dollars a day and found—found dead in the mornin'!"

mornin'!"

'No, I never worked in the mines; I prefer red stage-drivin'. I was well paid. I got a hundred dollars a month in dust. I have been drivin' the stage between Custer City an' Deadwood. I have stuck at it for the past three

drivin' the stage between Custer City an' Deadwood. I have stuck at it for the past three
months, but now I've stopped."

Hie paused, but there had been such a singular emphasis on his last word that I felt sure
there was something of interest to come, so I
promptly asked him why he stopped driving.

"Well," said he quietly and indifferently,

"I'd a been a dead man in a few hours of I
hadn't."

"Are the stages robbed very often?"

"Yes; they are nearly always robbed when
they carry treasure or when any of the passengers carry val'bles. The stages have an iron
box secured to the bottom of the inside of the
coach, where the gold-dust and money is carried
by express; when the box is full the road-agents
always knows it."

"How can they find out?"

"Why, this robbin' of the overland stages is
a reg'ler business, and is done systematic. It's
managed in this way: The clerks in the banks
an' the stores an' offices in Deadwood or Custer
can easy find out when there is money to go in
the stage, an' they notify the thieves. They
are in with 'em, an' have a reg'ler partnership.
Astonishes you, does it? Well, it'll surprise
you still more when I say I've even known the
agents of the stage companies to help rob thebox. It's an extensive conspiracy, an' I could you still more when I say I've even known the agents of the stage companies to help rob the box. It's an extensive conspiracy, an' I could pint out a dozen men on the streets of Deadwood any day, walkin' about as sassy as you please, who probably robbed the stage the night before. The thieves are always posted, an' never make a mistake an' stop a stage without money in the box. I've been stopped a good many times, an' never when there wasn't somethin' worth takin'."

"'How do they stop you?' Why, they hail you in a dark place on the road, an' they never ask a man to come down off his box but once. 'Did I always come?' You bet. So would any man, if he wasn't a d—d fool. When a man sits up there a targit for maybe fifteen or twenty men, he can't fight much with four horses to drive."

"O, yes, I was forgettin' that. Well, yer see,

drive."

"O, yes, I was forgettin' that. Well, yer see, ther' was a revinoo agent come out to collect the Gov'ument taxes on whisky a few weeks ago. He got a lot o' money in Deadwood, where every other house is a s'loon, an' he left town late one night in my stage, with \$10,000 on him. He sat on the box, next to me, carried the money on his person, an' was as wide-awake an' game a fellow as I ever see. He was armed with a Winchester repeatin' rifle with sixteen barreis, and two eight-chambered revolvers. About midnight we was to go through Dead Man's Canon, several miles out o' Deadwood,—about the darkest, ornervest piace as ever was, I recko. I knew that if we was to be attacked it'd be here, an' I told him so, an' that we was almost certain to be stopped; but, Lord bless you, he didn't show no more fear than you do now; but there was a kind of a determined look in his eye, an' I could tell he was layio' his plans, although he never said a word. Directly we come to the canon—a dark, rocky hell-hole, made by the devil for road-agents—we listened with all our ears. Suddenly we heerd it, low at first, then growin' louder rapidly. It was the elickety-clack of ponies' hoofs on the road behind us. I didn't need to teil him what it meant. We knew ther' was a great many; that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on us fast, an' I knew that they were galnin' on "O, ves, I was forgettin' that. Well, ver see

called to me to drive on an' to wait for him when I got out of the canon. I saw his game in a minnit, and it was a bold one, I reckon. He hid behind a rock right in the road an' got his weapons ready. I drove on an' left aim alone. The thieves fell into the trap. They rode on after the stage, thinkin' him in it, an' as they passed close to where he was he opened fire. What with his sixteen-shooter an' his two revolvers an' their returnin' his fire, it sounded some like a whole reciment. I never knew whether he killed any, but he wounded some sure, an' they scattered like hell was after 'em, some of them as was hurt howlin' like devils. He just came up with the stage an' rode on as cool as you please. He was a smart feller.

"Now, the next day, on my return trip, I noticed that one of the stage company's agent at a relay station—we changed hosses every twelve mile—had his arm in a sling, an' when I got back to Deadwood I heerd of several of the fust citizens as was suddenly land up. I says to the agent, 'What's the matter!' 'Why,' says he, kinder careless, 'a damn dog bit me last mght!' Yes,' said I. 'these Gov'ment dogs do bite putty hard sometimes, don't thev?' Well, he pitched into me like the devil because I didn't give 'em a signal the night before so they'd know what the Gov'ment agent had done. He said the boys were goin' to be on hand in my trip through the next night, and were a goin' to do for me. Now, I knowed he were a truthful man about things of that kind; so I went to the company's office an' drawed my pay, an' said as how I reckoned I didn't want to drive no more for fear my health might suddenly give way. So they engaged a young Dutchman from Vermont—nice feller he was, too, an' a good driver—to take the stage. I went to him like a brother an' says, 'Now don't you take that stage out to-night anyway, or you'll be sorry for it,' but of course it wa'nt no use. I've felt sorry for him ever sence, but he would go, even when I told him that the boys would take him for me. He might have knowed."

"Did

"Did they thave knowed."
"Did they hurt him, as they threatened to do you?" I asked innocently.
"Well, I don't know if they hurt him; but you could have read that newspaper through him when they found his body in Dead Man's Canyon. I never did see a body so full o' holes in my life."

A VICTIM OF MORPHIA.

On Aug. 2 Charles Tyler was committed to the Tombs by Justice Wandell from Jefferson Market Police-Court for stealing surgical instruments and morphine from physicians. A World reporter visited Tyler yesterday in the sick-room of the Tombs. He was lying on a narrow bed, in a most uncomfortable position, but was asleep, breathing heavily. He looked like a corpse, his skin being devoid of all life-color; but when he opened his eyes they were discovered to be brilliont and allow. liant and clear. He awoke at a gentle touch with a frightened start and a cry of fear, and stared about him like a wild man. By degrees he was led into conversation, and became quite animated in his talk, showing few signs of suf-

stared about him like a wild man. By degrees he was led into conversation, and became quite animated in his talk, showing few signs of suffering.

"My right name," said he, "is Henry L. Sanford. I was born in the District of Columbia, and am 28 years old. My mother was a Tyler, of Virginia, but my father was a Northern man. They are both dead. I have brothers and sisters, though they cast me off long ago on account of my habit of taking morphine. At 20 I graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Chicago. I started out as a phy sician, but ere long I became addicted to drinking whisky. I found that the habit was injurious to my business; besides, as in all cases, after a while the whisky falled to give me the satisfaction it did at first. It was then I began to take morphine. That had a splendid effect on me, made me lively and ambitious, and gave me an amount of happiness I cannot express to you. It transformed me at once. I became strong and independent. Nothing was too hard for me to undertake. I speculated and made lots of money. At the end of two years my sufferings began. I had to be constantly under the influence of the drug. I had married and lost my wife, and this made it necessary for me to take stronger doses, until my mind became impaired. I was put into a lumatic asylum in Massachusetts, and the doctors said they had never heard of any one who took so much morphine. I was allowed to leave this institution partially cured. I again began taking the drug, and soon averaged forty-five grains a day. If I only had about thirty grains now it would make me feel so lively I could dance all around the room. The doctor gives me twenty grains morning and night, but that's only enough to keep me alive. I take it by injection. Long ago it falled to have any effect on me when taken through the mouth."

Here he bared his left arm and showed the reporter the effect of these injections. They were made by a hypodermic syringe, and from their frequency his arms, from the shoulders down to the wrists, were one surface o

and he would not feel it, and as proof of this he showed scars on his legs, some as large as a silver naif-dollar, and told how he got them. It appears that adversity in its fullest measure came upon him. He lost his hypodermic syringe, and so procured a common syringe. This he could not insert into the flesh without first cutting a hole. He used to take a razor and cut a gash in his thigh, and then with a scissors bore a hole into the flesh, into which he would insert the syringe and inject the morphine. All the fleshy parts of his body which he could conveniently set at have been cut and punctured over iently get at have been cut and punctured over

iently get at nave occurrence and over again.

"During the last two years," said Sandford,
"I have taken over sixty grains of morphine a
day. I have often taken over a drashm in one
day. One drachm of morphine is equal to more
than 500 grains of opium."

"What is your feeling now when supplied
with the drug?"

than 500 grains of opium."

"What is your feeling now when supplied with the drug?"

"It is one of independence. That is as near as I can express it. No care for past or future. Without it my only desire is to kill myself."

He looked about his cell and called the reporter to witness that there was no means of killing himself within reach. "I can't even strangle myself," remarked Sandford. "Oh, if i wasn't so helpless I'd soon be out of this hell. I'm in. I have no fear of the next world. There is nothing in this for me. For over two years I have been dead. There is no blood in me. I can eat nothing, and that which would keep life in me I cannot get," and he fell over on his miserable cot and sighed in a heart-broken way. "Even when asleep I have no rest. I am constantly dreaming of being thrown in among a lot of dead and being compelled to eat their flesh. I know when I wake up, covered as I am with a cold perspiration, that it is but a dream, but the effect of it makes my desire for morphine a torture." He got up again on his elbow and asked the reporter for some tobseco. The reporter had none to give him, and he fell back again like a dead man. He said tobacco was the only thing he could relish. Morphine taken in the mouth, he said, makes him sick. Being asked to explain his present predicament. Sanford said that when he lost every taken in the mouth, he said, makes him sick.

Being asked to explain his present predicament. Sanford said that when he lost every means of making money he sold everything he had from time to time to procure morphine. When everything was gone he profited a while on credit with druggists and dealers with whom he had acquaintance. When this means of getting the drug was denied him he stole what he could, and with the proceeds got what he wanted.

could, and with the proceeds got what he wanted.

"Knowing the ways of doctors and the value of their instruments," said he, "I devoted myself to this special way of raising the wind. Of course I got caught. When I want morphine I will do anything to procure it. I would kill my own father in a minute if I could get enough for one dose. When the desire comes on me I would not etchange the morphine for heaven. Give me the dose, and then hang me if you like. I don't care what they do with me after I have got the morphine."

PRINCE AMADEUS' ACCIDENT. A correspondent of the Pall-Mail Gazette de-scribes the unfortunate accident which recently befell Prince Amadeus in Turin. The Prince, who is very fond of driving, and a good whip, had bought a young horse, which he wished to try in double harness, and gave orders for it to be harnessed with a saddle horse which he drove sometimes. The pair, being unused to each other and to being driven, were very fidgetty, and the Prince, who was only accompanied by a groom, determined to take them home after taking one or two turns in the public drive. He accordingly turned homeward, the horses starting off at such a pace, and being so restive, that a policeman, fearing some accident would happen, ran after the chringe, and after going a short distance the noise of two carriages passing made them fairly bolt. The Prince lost all command over them, and jumped from the carriage, alighting on his feet, but the impetus of the soring dashed him violently against a tree, seriously bruising his right shoulder and head. The brimo of his hat probably saved his life; but as it was, he was stunned and fell to the ground. The runaway horses, left to themselves, dashed the carriage to pieces against a lamp-post, and were finally stopped; the servant, who stuck to his soat, was thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. Meanwhife the policeman who had followed the carriage reached the Prince, and, with the assistance of other people who had run up, carried him into the nearest house, where a doctor endeavored to restore him to consciousness, and so far succeeded as to be able to remove him before long from the sofa on which he had been first laid to a bed upstairs. who is very fond of driving, and a good whip, had bought a young horse, which he wished to

"HARD PAN."

Elements of an Exceptional Pros-perity for Chicago During The Elements of an Exce the Next Year.

ome Statistics of Our Increasing Trade with Kansas and Texas.

What Our New Railroad Connections Are Doing for Us in the Latter State.

The Rising Value of Parming Lands Everywhere in the West.

gave a few of the most prominent facts in regard to the increase of crops in the Northwest, and the increase of manufactures in the city, which afford a reasonable foundation for the

heretofore been supplied from that region.

But the above facts relate only to the region which has for a long time been acknowledged as strictly tributary to Chicago,—they had no reference to that broader foundation for a special increase of trade in this city which is to

e found in the made by the extension of Chicago railroads in the last year or two, and the effects which their extensions are beginning to show in a vast in-crease of traffic between this city and the further States and Territories which have not hereto; fore been counted as very important factors in our prosperity, viz.: Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and also all that part of the South traversed by the new tributary roads of the Illinois Central. Omitting for the present any statistics in regard to Dakota with its great increase of grain crops, Colorado and New Mex-ico with their numerous new mines, which are being opened in greater numbers now than ever before, let us turn to that State which until within the past eighteen months was scarcely heard of as a trade tributary to Chicago, and

give a few facts in regard to the INCREASE OF TRADE WITH TEXAS. A few days ago our attention was called to the fact that, owing to the increase of trade between Chicago and Texas, the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad Company had put on a line of sleeping coaches running direct through, without change of cars, from Chicago to Houston, Tex., the route being via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and through Hannibal, Sedalla, Fort Scott, Denison, and Dallas. There had already for a year been sleeping-car accom-modations from Chicago to Houston, via the Chicago & Alton Road to St. Louis, and connecting there with the same kind of cars on the Iron Mountain Road; but this increase of accommodation made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, by the establishment of the first through line of cars, indicated such an increase of travel between Chicago and Texas that it suggested the inquiry as to the general increase of business relations, and at our request Mr. John S. Corning, the Chicago Contracting Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, has prepared the following commodation made by the Chicago, Burlington

INCREASE OF FREIGHT SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO to all points on the line of the M., K. & T. in the month of July, 1877, as compared with the

It is true that only a portion of tabove total number of car-loads went any part of Texas,—more than half the whole went to the various points Kansas and the Indian Territory,-but it is also true that some of the most important items of shipment as for instance that of wagons, were nearly all shipped to Texas; the same is true with a large share of the lumber and sash, doors, and blinds. The point of most interest for the purposes of this article, however, is that probably three-fourtns of the foreging shipments of freight represent sales of merchandis made in Chicago to the consumers in Kansa and Texas. The wagon-trade (which it will be seen is a very important one, when it requires twenty car-loads per month by one road alone), represents fewer sales in Chicago than any represents fewer sales in Chicago than any other item in the list. Fully three-fourths of this enormous Texan demand for wagons is supplied by the factories at South Bend, Ind., Racine, Milwaukee, and Sheboyran, the wagons coming through Chicago, but probably one-fifth of the whole demand is supplied by purchase of the wagons in Chicago, a large part of these being magnifications due.

these being manufactured here.

This increase of business on the Missouri,
Kansas & Texas Road in 1877, as compared, is not, as might be supposed, a diversion of business from other Chicago roads, but is wholly due to the increased demand for all sorts of commodities by the increasing population of Kansas and Texas. The latter State is filling up with emigrants from the Atlantic States at a rate which now equals the marvelous growth of Kansas in the past few years. The lands of Texas are rich, the climate is healthful, money s plenty there, the basis of trade is cash, and in every respect it is growing to be

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FIELDS OF CHI-CAGO COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

As for what products come from Kansas and As for what products come from Kansas and Texas to a market in Chicago, the most important part is the cattle from Texas, which come direct to the Chicago Stock-Yards, and belp to build up that business which is enriching so many Chicago dealers, as well as furnishing employment for thousands of laborers. The total number of car-loads of cattle which came into Chicago teom the Miscouri Kansas & Texas Chicago from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in the months of June and July, 1877, was 1,040, this being a large increase on the number that came to this city from that road

number that came to this city from that road before its recent connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quinev.

The General Freight-Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad has also furnished us with a few figures which may give an approximate notion of the magnitude of the Texas business of that road, which has grown to present dimensions almost entirely within the last three years, since the Illinois Central secured a connection at Cairo with the St. Louls & Iron Mountain Railroad. During the year 1876 there were shipped from Chicago to Texas, via THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROADS, 250 cars of agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and 400 car-loads of lumber. During the same year the Illinois Central Company brought out of Texas, and direct to the Stock-Yards of Chicago, about 1,000 car-loads of cattle. We have not the figures for any comparison of this year with last in the case of the Illinois Central, but the freight agent assures us that the total of the above-

mentioned articles shipped to Texas via these roads will be much larger in 1877 than in 1876; indeed, the whole Texas freight business from and to Chicago is increasing so rapidly that the Company and it necessary to be continually building new cars for that route.

Incidental to these items of the increasing direct trade of Chicago with Texas, we may mention that in 1876 the Illinois Central Company brought out of Texas and Arkansas for transhipment to the East \$5,000,000 pounds, or about 50,000 bales, of cotton. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road is also bringing cotton from Texas to Chicago for transfer to Eastern roads at the rate of about 49,000 bales per year, and in another year the amount of Texas cotton moving eastward through Chicago by these two great railwars will probably exceed 100,000 bales per annum. Of course some wise people will smile that we should view this movement of cotton through Chicago to the Eastern spinners as cutting any figure in the future growth and prosperity of this city, but it will at least show the increasing wealth of the States where Chicago merchants and manufacturers are finding a rapidly enlarging market for their goods.—even if it does not show that some time within a few years a considerable portion of their cotton will be spun into cloth here in Chicago instead of being sent 1,000 miles east by rail for that purpose.

ADVANCE IN VALUE OF PARM LANDS GEMER-ALLY.

But pow, coming again nearer home than the

gard to the increase of crops in the Northwest, and the increase of manufactures in the city, which afford a reasonable foundation for the expectation not only of an unusually large fall trade, but of a continued increase of prosperity for Chicago real-estate interests, notwithstanding the depression that might prevail elsowhere.

To recapitulate briefly, we showed that the farmers of the four States—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas—would have at least 56,000,000 bushels more wheat to sell than last year; that the average ability of the farmers in these States to buy goods would be at least 60 per cent greater than last year; that our home-manufacturing interests, here in the city, were increasing this year in spite of the hard times at the rate of from 15 to 25 per cent over last year in nearly all of the most important branches of manufacture, and that a drought in the Upper Mississippi pineries last spring would result in giving Chicago nearly half the Western lumber trade, which has heretofore been supplied from that region.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Bracch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be rouclived until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., bear Western-Side News Depot, 1
BOBBERT THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
GEORGE HENEY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG. News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179 MAD-1 ison-st.:

20,500—An elegant 11-room brick dwelling, brick baru, and lot, south front, on Washington-st.. between Wood and Lincoln.

28,000—Fine, handsome brick dwelling, and lot 24x128 to alley, on Indiana-av., between Thirtleth and Thirty-first.

to alley, on Indiana-av., Detween a month of first.

\$5, 500—Three splendid new 2-story and basement octagon stone fronts on Loomis-st., Detween Adams and Jackson; terms easy.

\$3, 200—11-room dwelling, and lot 25x125. No. 114
South Green-st.; rents now at \$30; \$700 down, balance South Green-st.; rents now at \$30; \$700.

\$3,500—0-room dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190, east. front, No. 1240 Prairie av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirlitch.

\$6,600—14-room dwelling, and lot 48x118, on the north-east corner of Monroe and Green-sts.; house rents \$50.

\$3,500—Large 2-story and basement brick dwelling, east of Clark-st., on North Side, and near the Courth Courth State of Clark-st., on North Side, and near the Courth State of Clark-st.

east of Clark-st., on North Side, and near the Court-lique.

44.07.—Two 12-room 2-story and brick basement dwellings and lots 25x125, south fronts, on Thirty-ninth-st. between Cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These bode of the Cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These holes of the Cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These bode of the Cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These factors of the Cottage Grove and Lake-avs. These court, between Congress and Harrison-sts. Terms easy. sexo-5-round cottage. IS XNIAU, WIN DAYA, ON CICETO COURL between Congress and Harrison-sis. Terms casy.

I'OR SALE—\$7,500—4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, doxi10 to alley, cost \$80,000, on Madison-st., octween State-st. and Wabash-av., now rented at \$4,400 per year. Want the cash; a decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

I'OR SALE—\$3,500, 10-ROOM DWEELING AND lot 2x180 on Monroe-at., east of Haisted-st.; \$1,500 down. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

I'OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR WEST. SIDE of dwelling, south of Centre-av and north of Harrison-st., 2-story frame dwelling and burn. Inree lots, well improved. 73 Flournoy-st., corner of Hoyne.

I'OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY HOUSE on West Polk-at, for good farm land. House and lot at Evantson for city lots.

A choice lows farm for city bouse and lot, Store and dwelling, with clear lots, for farm or good land. Choice wheat land in Minnesota.

H. WHIPPLE, Room 14. 104 Washington-st.

POR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE OR
exchange at great sacrifice, a valuable interest,
composition of the sacrifice of valuable interest,
composition of the sacrifice of the sacrification of the SURURRAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from dejot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from theage; 815 d.vn and 85 monthly cheapests property heavy for the same from the lagrange of the same from the lagrange of the lagrange

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-CHOICE FARMS WITHIN 50 MILES POB SALE—CHOICE FARMS WITHIN 30 MILES of Chicago, well improved and very cheap. Come and see. H. WHIPFLE, Boom 14, 104 Washington-st. POR SALE—SAS PER ACRE, WITH A LI. THE stock, crops, and improvements, a splendid improved farm of 483 acres, three miles from Crystal Lake, two from Ridgefield, three from Woodstock, and forty-eight from Chicago, in MeHenry County, III. This is the best bargain offered in the West; \$2,500 down, basance seven years. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND In bakery; new buildings, especially erected for that purpose, and well-arranged in every particular, and jocated near the Illinois Central Depot, at Kankakee, Ill. The business is old and well-established, and has a large city and transient patronage. This is, in every respect, a first-class opportunity for anyone desiring to livest and understanding the trade. Best of reasons given for selling. For particulars call on or address V. STAMM, Proprietor, Kankakee, Ill. MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY MARKET for sale; old established business. Those wishing to buy will find this a good chance. Apply to DUNSTAN & CO., Room 14, 130 Dearlorn-et. STAN & CO., Room 14, 150 Dearborn-et.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOK-binders:—An established bookbinding and blank-book business for sale in a thriving Western city, business well established and profutable, will be sold cheap and on easy terms: a good chance for parties of moderate capital. Address 0 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT-THE SALOON AND BILLIARD-ROOM, with fixtures, at the Waverly House, Eigin, Ill. Apply to or address LEN LASHER, Proprietor, Waverly House, Eigin, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, CARRIAGE-BUYERS!—WE HAVE on band and finishing a large and well assorted stock of our own make of pleasure and business buggies and plactons, end-springs, Concord springs, and side-bars. Also, elegant four and six-passenger rock-away. Victorias, etc. Also, just received, a large lot of the celebrated Abbott Downing Co. a Concord express wagons and trucks, all at popular prices. We also have several second-hand top and open buggies, doctor's close-top phactons, Kimhail jump-sext, and others that we will sell very cheap. PERNOYER & CO., 350 to 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY OR A SADdle horse, for his keeping, to be used occasionally nights and mornings; have a good barn and pasturage in a suburoan town. Address O 37, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

Michigan-av., Near Thirttenth-st. —

Mith board, furnished or unfurnished, two fine alcoverooms in private family: all modern improvements.

Motels.

KLEINE'S HOTEL—100 NORTH LASALLE-ST.;

Arst-class German board, with pleasant rooms, at 85 to 87 per week; day board \$4.50 per week; meals, 25 cents.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good board and room, \$1.50 per day; 85 to 87 per week; lodgings, 50 cents; single meals, do cents; rooms, without board, 22 to 83 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House, only two blocks from the Exposition Building—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day board, 84 per week.

FINANCIAL. PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (Heensed). 39 East Madison-st. Katablished 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN AT BEST BATH ON BRICE, 14 Reaper Block.

\$50.000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF \$2.000 improved Chicago real estate. B. J. CHRISTOPH. 157 East Randolph-st.

\*\*MUSICAL\*\*

\*\*MUSICAL\*\*

A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. SQUARE GRAND plane, 71-3 octaves, three strings, fully warranted, we will sell for \$275 cash, on account of case being slightly damaged. This plane was selected from our large stock by Mesers. Straub and Barens to use at their musical convention last month at Plymouth, Ind. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams etc. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams ets.

A GOOD 7-OCTAFE UPBIGHT SECOND-HAND
for \$100, \$10 cash and \$10 per month. W. W.
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A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGANS (FIRST
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STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT—THE EM-pire Parjor Bedstead Commany, 383 West Madison-sell on installments at bottom prices furniture, pets, crockery, stoves, and household goods. House unked throughout. FOR SALE. POR SALE-A SILVER-PLATED SHOWCASE AND pand, 8 feet long 2% wide; will sell at low agure. WANTED WALL BELF.

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WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPIE
Clerk, one familiar with sloves preferred. App
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steady work for good inside workings at fe
wages, Apply immediately in person to KITTEED
Cornice & Ornament Co., Salem, O.

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Manted—25 COAL-MINERS AT MINORE, ILL.
None but experienced men need apply. Apply at 13d LaSalle-st.

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WANTED—ATENT-KIGHT SALESM&N TO ARLL
county rights for the American Pence to. The best fence made. Excellent chance for live men to make shose. Inquire at the Company's office, cornary Washington and Dearborn-st., Room I Portland Block.

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WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—vrites with pure cold water Marie Condwater Pent writes with pure cold water have been at the contral pent of the market. Office hours from a company of the pent of the state chance for live agents. Apply at 135 Fifthers., Room 28.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL, NINE OF THE STATES. WANTED-MEN TO SELL, NINE OF THE NEWST and best-selling novelties extant; street men and on the selling novelties extant; street men plies by while a C. M. LININGTON. & and & Jackson-st. Milling and C. M. LININGTON.

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Sychn' experience, in city or country. Best of reference given. Address M. St State-st.
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D educated, in an American family where she can take
charge of children and assist the lady of the bouse in
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANTED
GOOD Scandinavian or German female help can be
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TO RENT-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVEN lent houses in the city for the most, now in process of erection at corner of Monros and Oakley-ma.; abe ready for occupancy Aug. 20.
Plans to be seen at our office.
POTWIN & CURRY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-VERY LOW-ELEGANT MARBLE front houses, Not, 213 and 217 Ashland av.; references required. Apply at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank

TO BENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE NEW BRICE houses 660 and 970 West Polk-st, Inquire at & To RENT2-STORY 9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 111
North Paulinast, all papered and painted; good as new. Apply at 109 North Paulinast., of owner, M. O'CALLAGHAN. O'CALLAGHAN.

TO RENT—\$18 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK HOUSE
No. 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY
BROWN, 1000 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE, Il rooms, on West Jackson-St., near Loomis; parlors, dising-room, and kitchen on first floor; all modern improvements; newly calcinnied. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-St. TO RENT-700 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick, 3 rooms deep; barn; furnace, gas-fatures, screens, etc. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dear-

bornist.

TO RENT-707 ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY AND BASE-ment stone front, with all modern conveniences.

POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-401 WARREN-AV., NHW STONE front house with pariors, dinfus-room, and kitchen on same floor. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dear-

TO RENT-A NICE 2-STORY FRAME TO ROOM house on a lot 100x16x in the bendlifted seighborhood of Dunham Park, near Kerwood and ligid Park stations; will be rented furnished for \$50 per month, or unfurnished for \$40. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH, LARGE BRICK HO-Also, a fine brick residence at Irving Park, with some urniture, to good parties.

T. B. BOYD.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO BENT-SUITES OF 3 OR 6 ROOMS WITH MOD-ern conveniences, in elegant brick block, 985 and 987 West Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dear-South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
To at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 130 AND 139 Fifth-av., with counters, she'dves, cas-fixtures, etc.; third and fourth floors 150, 182, and 184 Fifth-av.; light on three sides; cheap rent. FOTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—5-87ORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING on southeast corner Monroé and Market-st.; entire or in part, at very low figure, to good tenant. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, WITH NICE LIVING rooms in rear, on Madison-st., between Oakiey and Western-av.; \$25 per montal. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, RUOM 7, 179
Madison-st.:
Large fine business brick block on corner of Madison and Green. Want clear property for it measurements, the lot is 128 feet on Madison, 113 on Green. Want clear property for it meas Crawford, in Crawford County, Is., free and clear. Want good business property in Chicago; will assume some. \$50,000—An elegant 1,000-acre farm in Henderson; County, Ill., highly improved. Want Chicago property.

County, Ill., highly improved. Want Chicago property, St., COD—One of the finest improved farms in Missourt, adjoining Hamilton, the county seat of Caldwall County; clear; \$15,000 worth of stock, &c. Want good block in city.

\$10,000—Fine 19-room dwelling, and los 60,250, on Woodland av., in Cleveland, U.; clear; want good property in Chicago; will assume mortgage or pay some cash difference.

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TO EXCHANGE—NOTES, ACCOUNTS, AND and acres land for home and lot, merchandise, machinery, or horses and carriages. 68 West Monree at.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF Coldwater, Mich., for a stock of hardware or pre-certes. Address E. W. MARKHAM, Grand Rapids. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-GOOD FARMING
Wanted-To EXCHANGE-GOOD FARMING
with perfect title, for a stock of goods, either boos
and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, and furnishing
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MISCELLANEOUS. A J. DEXTER, ATTURNEY-AT-LAW, BOOM G.
A. Tribus Baliding, New York: Advice free. No fee unless successful. All correspondence strictly conductable. The property of the successful. All correspondence strictly conductable. The successful and correspondence strictly conductable. The successful and th wholesale and retail. Contracts taken. 189 East Washington-st.

ONE, THREE, AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO BE had at the chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Medison.

DROPOSALS WANTED FOR BEREI-STANDS AND music in Orden's Grove at the Irish picnic to be held on Saturday, Aug. 25. The beer stands are known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each bid must specify how much the bidder will pay, on next Wednesday evening, for the privilege of selling beer, cider, lessocase, por, and cigars, at the particular stand or stands for when he proposes. No spirituous injusers can be sold or given from these stands. Address the selling of the proposes of the selling LOST AND POUND.

OST-OK WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CEN-Ler or, and Union Park, origine showl, platded black. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 950 West Washington-st. West Washington-W.

OST-ON WASHINGTON-ST. OR PA.

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FIRELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 75 AND 60 VAN
F Burea-st. Storage for furnitum and merchandles;
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MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally ive and heavy Saturday. Mess pork closed 21 Oc per bri lower, at \$12.30@12.32% for Sepider and \$12.32%@12.35 for October. Lard led 37% per 100 Ballower, at \$8.12% for Sepider or October. r or October. Meats were easier, at 4%c for houlders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake hts were active and firm, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were firmer, at \$1.08@1.08% per gallon. Flour was quiet and steadier. Wheat closed 1@1%c lower, at 98c for August and 92%c September. Corn closed 1½c lower, at 41½c August and 41%c for September. Oats closed ower, at 22½c for August and 22½c for Septem-Hye was easier, at 52%c. Barley clo lower, at 671/sc for September. Hogs were steady dred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25

At the New York Gold Exchange on Sat urday greenbacks ruled at 941@941.

Dr. HENRY CONNEAU, physician to the last NAPOLEON, is dead. His last treatment of Royalty was an operation for calculus, from the effects of which the late Emperor ex-

Taking advantage of Osman Pasha's failure of supplies, Grand Duke Nicholas has determined to invest, rather than attack, Plevna, and, to aid the blockade, has ordered the mobilization of two more grens divisions and one of cavalry.

There is at last a chance for reform in that immaculate city, Baltimore. Dr. CHAN-CELLOR, Secretary of the Maryland Stat Board of Health, reports to the Governo that the alms institutions of his bailiwick are in a deplorable condition and a disgrace

In attending divine worship at St. Paul's Epis copal Church, at Windsor (Vt.), and in calling upon the son-in-law and daughter of Secre-tary Evarts, yesterday, President Haves has efforded additional evidence for the Demo cratic press that he was not duly elected and that CARL SCHURZ was paid for his can paign services.

Another battle has resulted unfortunately for the Russians. Saturday, a Muscovite force attacked the position of MUKHTAR Pasha, whose lines extend from Nagarajikh to Yakinlar, and after eleven hours of fight ing retreated in good order, though pursued by the Turks to its encampment. The Turkish loss is reported at 165, while that of the Russians is figured at 1,200.

It is estimated that the reinforcements in tended for the Russian army before Plevna number 180,000, and that the Guard and dier corps will be in Bulgaria by the first week in September. The Czar has combined the Imperial and army headquarters, that he may remain in person with his forces ire them by his presence to leeds of valor during the coming conflict.

The capture of Shipka Pass from Gen. Gourka's successor will not prove an easy task, when we reflect that the Russians hold a continuous supporting line from that point to the town of Kustendji, on the Black Sea. This line has been considerably strengthened recently, and the prospects are that the Russians propose a rigid resistance to any effort to wrench their position from them.

A small collateral band of the Nez Perces a sort of Indian side-show, is in possess of the Montana stage-road and has assure control of the telegraph-line. The stage an the wire-repairers were turned back Saturday, and the savages are amusing themselves with the fruits of a cheap victory. There are but few bucks among them, the band consisting of squaws, children, and a number of the braves wounded in the late bat-

Mr. Jerrenson, it seems, prepared, at the time of the great contested election for President in 1800, a memorandum of proceedin in such cases. In this paper he suggeste the Executive of any State shall be conclusive evidence that the requisite number of votes has been given for each elector named by him as such." We print the whole of this paper, and direct attention to the comwith which it covered the many pleteness with which it covered the many questions which distracted the country last

Saw WELLER's moralizing upon the strang things that come to a sausage-factory may be temporarily applied to a local paper-mill. A few days ago a purchaser of wa bought some ancient manuscripts, and, upon investigation, was surprised to find among them several sermons preached nearly a cenof these discourses is reproduced in another column, and, while it lacks some of the sensational elements of many modern sermons, i mon sense and practical method of putting men's sins in their true light.

Great mystery still hangs over the sudden disappearance of the little Rosz girl, in Ne-braska. At first it was supposed she had been lost on the prairie, but a thorough search by hundreds of friends failed to discover her whereabouts, and her parents have arrived at the conclusion that she have kidnepped, and is held for a reward. Mr. Rose has offered \$1,000 for her return, but so far nothing has been heard from her. In many of its aspects, this strongly resemble the CHARLET ROSS case, and, with the expe zience of the unfortunate Germantown citi efore their eyes, the friends of the missing girl are almost distracted.

Prof. Hazz, in charge of the great tele at the Washington Observatory, has made an important and remarkable astronomical discovery. His attention having been attracted to a small star following the red planet Mars, he turned his attention to it, and, after two

rosecuting his investigations still farther, pened up another body which he thinks is martial moon, but of the rating o which he is not yet fully satisfied. Prof. Newcomb and several other able astronomers have examined the objects, and agree with Prof. Hall that the first is undoubtedly a satellite of Mars, while the second is still

That the seamen, the solid hearts of oak of Old England, agree with the British war party in its hatred for the Muscovite, is testified in the particulars of a genuine riot between English and Russian sailors at Homura, Japan. A discussion between a couple of English sailors and a num ber of Russians culminated in a fight and, both parties having been amply re forced, the engagement became Several Frenchmen participated, and for an hour or two the village was threatened with annihilation. Sticks and stones were used and deadlier weapons drawn, but, beyond few broken heads and an established and lasting enmity between the participants, no

THE INDIAN FAMINE. The famine in India bids fair to become not only a national calamity, but one of the great disasters of the world. Its extent i mmense, involving the whole southern portion of the peninsula; its fietails are heart-sickening. How to relieve it is a probem so distracting that England regards i almost with despair, for it not only involve this year, but threatens to cast its baleful shadow over next year, destroying thousand more of the people and using up the surplus revenues so that all material progress must be stayed. There is a bare chance that such catastrophe may be averted by the inter position of rain, and dispatches as late as the 15th inst. intimated that there was a little rain in some districts, but not sufficient to allay anxiety or reduce the prices of grain. should there be a second year of famine hundreds of thousands must die. Of the eondition of the people in these afflicted districts, the London Spectator of Aug. 4 says: In the threatened districts of that vest tract con-

o seven Englands, there live certainly 14,000, 00 and more probably 20,000,000 of people, nine enths of whom are entirely dependent upon the crops for subsistence, while one-third at least live from hand to mouth, never a month before the world, and usually in a condition which in this country would be described as one of extreme gerous destitution. Even among them there is a "residuum," still more deplorably situated There are at least 1, 000, 000 of persons in the Madra residency whose whole property, including their lothes, would not in a good year sell for 10s., who are absolutely dependent for subsistence upon minute payments in kind or an almost impercepti-ble share in a small crop, and who in a year of drought, when the crop is dead and the grain wages anprocurable, have literally nothing but their walst-cloths, could not—we use the words in their most literal and dreadful meaning-keep them-selves alive for forty-eight hours without assist-

The Pall-Mall Budget also bears witness to the gloomy prospect before these poor creatures, as will be seen by the following :

Already a considerable mortality has been laid to the charge of cholera and fever, though it is thought by many that the inadequacy of the Government rate of relief has been at least a contributory ele-ment in these losses. A few days ago nearly a million of natives were employed upon the relief works in Madras and Mysore, and 870,000 were in receipt of charitable relief. in Zombav 256,000 were em-ployed upon the works, and 149,000 were charitably relieved. These vast numbers, and many more who have hitherto been struggling to escape the necessity of applying for alms, have been stripped by the terrible trials of the last few months, no only of all their little heards, but of their scant clothing. A second—or rather a third—season of scarcity would fall upon these helpless creature with frightful severity. It would probably als multiply the labors of the Government by crushing the more prosperous agricultural class.

The possibility of relief from the resources of the country admits of little hope. In the northeastern provinces there has been oderate rainfall, and a fair harvest be expected. In the northwestern and cen tral districts the drought continues, but there is time yet for an average harvest. In Southern India the harvest is a failure, so that, taken as a whole, there will be a defective harvest in the most fortunate parts of In die, and by no means that abundance which is neccessary to supply the starving thousands-in another year it may be millions-of the people of Southern India. Throughout the afflicted district seven times as large as England-there is not one navigable river and but one railway, and in several districts no railway at all. There are even few roads worthy the name. If food is sent to these districts from the North, it must be trans ported in carts drawn by bullocks, which eat nearly all they carry, and cannot make over twenty miles a day. By the time they ar rived, if they ever did, their loads would b eaten up and then they must return. They would not be available for food, for even starving Hindoo would not use such unholy The only alternative left is "relief

centres," but of these the Spectator says: Let any soldier acquainted with camps think neampments with fifty thousand souls in each,— nen, women, and children,—all arriving half-fed, and living on half-rations, stationed by streams and tanks for the sake of water, scarcely housed and living amid tropical odors and miasmas, and he at least will recognize all the elements of the new disease which first struck Lord Hastings' camps in the Pindarree war, and has ever since te

rified the world as Asiatic cholera.

It adds to the difficulty of the problem that the natives "tend to death," as the surgeons say. Owing to race peculiarities and to their system of land tenure, they have lived so close for generations to actual hunger that when famine comes they have no power to resist it. Their physical powers are so weakened as to amount to paralysis, and their ignorance and superstition are so dense the they have no more mental than physical strength. When famine stares them in the

face they surrender at once, lie down and What to do is the problem that now dis tracts the English Government. Already the resources of the Government have been crippled by the famine demand, and still the famine rages. Inhuman as it seems at first sight, the English people seem to be settling down to the conviction that they can do nothing. The Spectator sympathizes with the Anglo-Indians who maintain "that the needful expenditure ought not to be incurred, that the calamity should be endured, like as earthquake, or a sea-wave, or an outburst of era, as a visitation from on high, under which man can only mourn, and that the British Government of India ought to affirm once for all that it is no more responsible for the crops or for their failure than it would be if the consequences of that failure stopped short of actual death"; and the Paul-Mall

Budget, in a similar strain, says : Twelve years ago Angio-Indian state-men were justified in regarding famines as exceptional visitations, for which no provision need be made in the ary course of things, and which when they ordinary course of things, and which when they came might be encountered, as a war has to be encountered, by fighting them at any cost, and making their expenses, so to say, a charge upon capital. But the Orissa famine was surpassed by the terrible calamity which menaced Bengal four years ago, and that in turn seems likely to be outdone by the crisis in Southern India. If a famine must

calculations of expenditure up hypothesis of a possible peace,

IS A DEBT TAXABLE PROPERTY!

We have repeatedly discussed the tax sys-tem in force in this State, treating it as the result of ignorance and barbaric notions; but Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has called public atten tion, through the September number of the Atlantic Monthly, to the fact that there is another State in the Union where wilder no tions on economic questions prevail than even in Illinois. The facts are briefly stated: Prior to 1869, C. W. KIRTLAND, of Woodbury Litchfield County, Conn., loaned money through an agent, a resident and citizen of Illinois, on bonds secured by deeds of trus on real estate in the City of Chicago. The onds recited that they were "made under and in all respects to be construed by the laws of the State of Illinois": that principal and interest were payable in Chicago; that all taxes were to be paid by the borrower; that the property might be sold. Upon these facts ing known, the tax officials of Woodbury added, in 1869, to the list of KIRT-LAND's taxable property the sum of \$18,000, and in 1870 the sum of \$20,000, to represent the property owned and loaned by him without the territory of the State. Payment of tax on this assessment being refused, proceedings were taken to enforce it; it was neard in an inferior court, whence it was re ferred to the Supreme Court of Errors; this Court, four out of the five Judges assenting. dismissed the case: it was again referred to the same Court for revision of errors in matters of constitutional law, and the decision was affirmed sustaining the tax; then the case was removed to the United States Supreme Court. The dissenting member of the Court was Judge L. S. Foster, formerly Senator of

the United States.

Mr. Wells discusses the questions raised by this decision in his usual clear and comprehensive manner. "Are titles and debts property?" and, as a matter of precedent, asks, What is property? This question he answers thus:

Property is always a physical actuality, with inand it is always measured in respect to value and for exchange by labor. Thus, for instance, a fish free in the ocean is not property; but, when it is caught through the instrumentality of labor, it be-comes property. Property, furthermore, cannot be created, except by an application of labor of some kind to material substances, which, because they are substances and in order to be substances, must have both a corpus, or an entity, and a situs, or a situation

Property, therefore, is not only always physical actuality, but is also always "embodied or accumulated labor." It become endowed with the attributes and incidents of titles or evidences of just ownership or possession,-inchoate, legal, or equitable,which inhere in the property, follow it, and form a component part of it wherever found. If the title to the farm is property, and is held in Connecticut, then the farm, not be ing capable of being in the two States, is not property in Illinois. Titles are inherent in property, and cannot be separated therefrom. but are not the property itself. When we buy a title to property we pay for and in ef-fect buy the physical actuality or right of dominion over it which the credit or title represents. When we sell titles or credits in excess of or separate from the embodied labor they are supposed to represent, we call the act swindling, and why? Because the title to property, where there is no physical actuality, is a fraud and a delusion. The theory that everything is property that can be sold will hardly be accepted by the man who buys a title and finds that what it purports to represent has no physical actuality. Mr. Wells thus defines the relation of debts to prop-

A debt is an evidence of a transfer of property or of services, and an equitable right to property itself or to other equitable rights to property; but the value of a debt as a right rests entirely on the circumstance that it is a power to appropriate the results of embodied labor or physical actualities A debt payable in merely imaginary things would e an imaginary debt. As between debtor and cred itor, debts are inchoate or equitable titles, superior and paramount to the debtor's titles, for they will finally absorb by legal process the entire estate and nterest of the debtor in the subject of the title, to olds the legal title to the property, with a power to sell, but he nevertheless always holds it as a trustee for his creditor,—that as, subject to the equitable right or title of the creditor to the same operty. Debts, again, are the titles or the representatives of property or of money due. A warehouse receipt given for wheat is a title to the wheat, but it is not the wheat itself; nor is the debt the property it represents. There is no value in the debt except in the property which it repreents, or to which it is an equitable title.

In his opinion, Judge Foster said "that property and a debt (considered as a reprentative of the property pledged for its payment) constitute together but one subject for the purpose of taxation. The tax being paid on the property without diminution on ccount of the debt, nothing remains to b taxed. The debt indeed, aside from the property behind it, and of which it is the epresentative, is simply worthless." The Connecticut Court conceded that in the case of real and tangible property the title is not capable of being severed from the property and taxed separately in different jurisdic-tions. But the debt, which was a charge on the property, an intangible right or interest in that property, the Court declared existed as a separate property, and was taxable in Connecticut.

Mr. Wells traces the effect of the principles affirmed by this decision to its ogical conclusions. We trust the paper will ave a wide reading in this State, especially by politicians who affect to treat capital as an enemy of the human family. We trust that the effect of the whole system of taxation of credit or debt will be carefully observed. We hope that every man in Illinois who has a mortgage on his land will read this paper and figure how much he pays for the luxury of having a law that mortgages shall be taxed. There are outstanding in this State from two hundred and fifty millions to three hundred millions of lollars of mortgages, bearing an average rate of 9 per cent interest. Of these mortgages there are twenty-five millions assessed and taxed. But the legal liability to be taxedthe fact that the law provides for the taxaion of mortgages-enters largely into the arrangement for loaning money. Whatever the rate of interest may be at which the lender would be willing to take the mortgage, he invariably and reluctantly adds hereto an average of 2 per cent to cover the axation to which he will be legally subject, and which possibly he may have to pay. If the State collects 2 per cent tax on \$25,000,000 of mortgages, and the people pay in consideration thereof 2 per cent additional interest on \$300,000,000 of borrowed money, the onomic wisdom which maintains this olicy may find in the result how severe is shment it inflicts. If, in addition to this, the non-resident mortgagees are to be taxed in their own States on the debts due hem in Illinois, then in all future contracts the borrowers will have to pay, in the form

sed by other States. The attempt in Connecticut to collect taxes on money invested and loaned in Illinois, to collect taxes on the business done in this State, is but a part of the same system of taxation of titles debts which is embodied in the Revenue law of Illinois, and which has cost this State so ntich, and which has repelled so much capital. The evils of the law are felt in all their force, while the attempts at compensation have proved, necessarily, abortive.

There are individuals with a chronic in-vard tendency to suicide. When this will manifest itself cannot always be predicted. as it seems to turn not so much on outward circumstances as on the condition of the brain. When there is no special occurrence to depress the spirits, there comes a sudder temptation upon the man to take his life. It is a subtle insanity or unbalance of reason, which, instead of prompting, like kleptomania, or like homicidal impulses, to th injury of others, inclines one to self-injury We have long been of the opinion that South Carolina is afflicted with this insane ten dency; only the disease has the further complication in its case that the patient doe not know that his acts are suicidal. It is as if a madman drinking the contents of a via plainly labeled "Poison" should insist that it was the long-desired article, "The Elixir of Life," or, as if curiously mistaking himself for another man, supposed to be an enemy, he should stab or shoot himself. South Carolina in the olden time has even been pronounced beside itself by the other Southern States; which was like that remaining gleam of reason in the inmates of a lunatic asylum, enables them to see the madness of a particularly frenzied member of their pany. They used sometimes to wish that South Carolina could be towed out into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and there anchored (or sunk) all by itself, to enjoy its fancied rights in a solitude happy for the rest of the world. And if that feeling crep over them occasionally before the War of Secession, we may imagine how often must have been secretly indulged, even it not openly expressed, since that calamitor

The latest suicidal freak in which South Carolina has indulged is in the serious wound inflicted by the Legislature at its recent session upon the educational interests of the Stale. At the North, for many generations, we have been so accustomed to ar rangements for the education of the people that we consider them to be a matter of course; to be fundamentally necessary provisions for the public welfare, to be classed with other things for which the people tax themselves, such as the administration of justice and the repair of roads. The reason why we have considered this a matter of fundamental importance has been, the all the other interests of society depended upon it, and that the money thus expended saved at least a corresponding amount in the punishment of crime and the support of pau pers. Such ideas are considered in this re gion to belong to the alphabet of civilization. Hence, if any class in the community is es pecially ignorant and degraded, and is, per naps, disinclined by pressure of poverty, or lack of appreciation of education, to send their children to school, not only are the needed schools provided at the public expense, but often a compulsory law is passed requiring parents to use the schools. Bu ommonly parents are so eager to have their children become intelligent that nothing would more certainly create first a political and then, if necessary, a martial revolution, than for the Government to deprive the people of this precious right of universal educa

With such views, how are we to regard the action of the Legislature of South Carolina, reported a few days since in our news columns? It appears that two-fifths of the population (the whites) have such jealous fears of the other three-fifths (the blacks) that they have used a present majority in the Legislature to strike a deadly blow at the arrangements for popular education, which have happily existed since the War under Republican auspices. The first experience of a professedly Democratic Government is the denial of this fundamental popular right. For the Legislature refused to make provision for the customary and necessary enumeration of the children of school age it reduced the pay of School Commissioners to \$300 a year,-a sum far below a necessary support; it broke up the Normal School training of teachers, the supply of which in that region is small and of poor quality; it abolished special State taxes for education, and also took away the power of local school taxation from the districts, so that the people could not tax themselves for educational purposes, but must depend upon general appropriations from the Treasury by the dominant party; and then, to drive away the 200 colored students from the State University, it left the Professors without an appropriation for their salaries, and thus compelled their resignation. Now, if in Northern State, which disliked a large and increasing Irish or German

population, the native Americans should use a majority in the Legislature to pass such laws, in order to keep down the foreigners, or to make them a proscribed class, one may imagine the universal howl which would go up from the Democratic editors all over the land. We have listened attentively for even a faint cry of dissent from that quarter over this South Carolina action, but thus far have listened in vain. They seem to think that human rights depend upon race and complexion, and that the laws of civil society will not work out their necessary results in the case of black men; that what would be confessedly suicidal in a Northern State with white citizens will be actually healthful in a Southern State with a mixed population. Certainly this must be ion in South Carolina, and it is only the opin

another development of its chronic tendency to an act of self-destruction. South Carolina must learn intelligently to accept the situation, and to cease to make war upon the principles of civilization. The main elements of the case cannot be altered to suit ancient prejudices or former habits The blacks are there, not surely by their own fault or responsibility; they are the laborers indispensable to the industry of the State; they are also the majority of its citizens and voters. Both for industrial and political reasons, the welfare of the State will be endangered by their continuance in ignorance, and will be benefited by their education. The confessed evil of their acting together, under corrupt leaders, has arisen partly from their ignor-ance and partly from their fear of not receiving impartial treatment under the law. Abolish the white line, and the black line will also disappear. Educate negroes, and they will cease to move in a mass and to be the prey of demagogues.

tends to entail the worst evils of the past. It persuades the majority that the minority is hostile to them, and this insures an answering hostility and keeps up the division of the people into two warring races. Nothing could more surely prevent a settlement of agitation and a re-turn of confidence, without which men of business will not settle there, nor will capitalists risk their money in needed enter prises. Moreover, such a course perpetual Northern suspicion of Southern enmity to the rights of the freedmen, and maintains the sectional lines in national politics which ought to be erased. Of course we cannot control legislation within South Carolina or other Southern States: but we can remonstrate against unwisdom and infatuation and we can aid the elevation of the freed men by such benevolent appliances of a re ligious and educational character as may be used by the friends of the colored race. welfare of the entire country demands that they shall not be abandoned to their enemies. nor left in a dishonorable and dangerous ig-

UNNECESSARY "BEARING" OF PRICES. Our commercial record for the past weel exhibits a most perplexing state of affairs With a crop yield of cereals unsurpassed in quality as well as quantity, and the certainty that about all the grain we have to spare will be wanted by the people of other countries, prices have declined fearfully. Though there is little or no pressure from the volume of present receipts, or of stocks in store, a large number of our operators in grain and provisions have been selling right and left, for future delivery, the property which they do not own, but expect to see coming forward so freely that they will be able to buy it in at lower prices than those now ruling. They are apparently doing their best (or worst) to reduce the farming community to the fate of the Roman maide who was crushed to death under the weight of the gifts that were flung upon her by the savage warriors as they thronged past her into the Eternal City. We are apt to mentally associate abundant

crops with national prosperity. It needs very little acquaintance with political economy, as a science, to see that our wealth and comfort depend ultimately upon the products of the soil; the surplus which remains after home needs are supplied being exchanged for the other creature comforts of civiliza tion. Hence, the more wheat we have to sell, the more dry goods and groceries ought we to be able to purchase; and the more hogs the more jewelry, albeit we are commanded not to cast our pearls before swine. It is thus that commerce depends upon agriculture. If the country prosper, the city flourishes, and vice versa; for the city is, after all, only the depot of the farm. Chicago receives the surplus grain and live stock of the country of which she is the focus, finds market for it, and in return obtains the dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, drugs, jewelry, musical instruments. and books that make life in the country enjoyable, and manufactures the implement which enable the farmer to cultivate the soil and harvest his crops. All else hangs on this, as the denizens of the beehive depend upon their queen. The money paid for andling the produce of the farm on its way towards the consumer, and the goods which the farmer buys in exchange for the surplus, forms the wages of an army of workers in the city; and these, with the profits of the operation, sustain the other industries of the city, as well as the smaller communities that cluster around the depots which dot our lines of railroad. These wages and profits even keep alive the noble army of scalpers who "business" it is to pare a slice from the loaf of bread as it passes from the producer to the consumer, without rendering an equivalent service therefor, and too many of whom do so of by persistent efforts to depreciate the selling

value of the aforesaid loaf. It is argued that this bearing process is not an unmixed evil-that it cheapens the price of bread to the consumer near the farm, in addition to operating in the interest of the widow and orphan in the Eastern States and in Europe. But it needs little argument to prove that, if the farmer is imporerished by needlessly low prices, all the other interests suffer thereby, commerce is prostrated, labor becomes a drug, and the workingman is unable to buy even the "cheap" bread, which is the consequence of the sane conduct of a few men, whose only apology is that they must live at the expen of the rest of the community. The question is now pertinent: "Is the recent depreciation in prices warranted by

the facts?" Let the facts answer. Take wheat as an instance. The market for delivery any time this month declined 5@6 cents during last week, to 98 cents, and the price for September has receded to 931 cents, under the persistent hammering of less than fifty men, the combined capital of whom probably does not exceed \$50,000. This in face of the facts that the quantity of wheat "in sight" is very small, only about 2,000,-000 bushels, that the granaries abroad are in a depleted condition, that the English authorities report a thin vield, that France will have no surplus for export, that the exportable surplus of California is only a quarter to third of that of last year, that India is suffering from a wide-spread famine, that the Black Sea and its tributaries are closed, probably for another year, and that exporters are eagerly buying up all the wheat offered in this market at about nine cents per bushel above the price at which the bears are offering to deliver it in September. Surely, with so much of competition cut off, with such a fine quality of wheat inviting consumption and with such low freight rates as are not ruling, our wheat ought to command at least a dollar per bushel in this market. That it would command this figure, as a minimum for the whole crop, but for the fellows who persist in selling property which they do not own, and for which they could not pay if delivery were tendered to them, seems almost self-evident The present rules of the Board of Trade have been widely blamed as offering a emptation to sell short recklessly, by taking way the fear of a corner from before the eyes of the bears. We do not assume to udge how far this charge is well founded; but it is only fair to say that those interest ed in sustaining prices have it in their power, under those rules, to put a check upon the recklessness here noted. If the thronic shorts were required to deposit margins for the faithful performance of their contracts, the evil would be nearly cured. But the trouble is that other parties would also have to deposit money as margins, and the result would be the locking up of a great leal of capital that is now otherwise em ployed. There is some talk of advocatin

passage of a rule to the effect that

Board of Trade will not enforce contracts on

which no margin has been deposited. Pos-

sibly such a rule would prove to be a cure

for the evil; but it is undeniable that som remedy is imperatively demanded for the suppression of a parasite that is rapidly sapping the vitality of the producers and prod uce trade of the Northwest.

A VILLAGE GOVERNMENT. The Town of Lake is a suburb of Chica go, and is evidently governed by a gang of the ordinary irresponsible class of politicians. Its political organization is that of village, but the Government is carried on on the scale of a large city. Its appropria last year were \$151,000, and it has a debt of \$170,000. When it went into the debt creating business it issued bonds bearing 10 per cent interest, and it provided for an annual tax for interest and for a Sinking Fund. The same ordinances provide that this Sinking Fund, as collected, shall be invested in national or State bonds, and used only for the purchase or payment of bonds. In the meantime, there had been collected for the Sinking Fund up to Jan. 1, 1877, the sum of \$52,846; the bonds have become due, and are unpaid, and the expenditures on accoun of the Sinking Fund are over \$63,000. That fund is not only exhausted, but is in debt \$12,000, and no part of the village debt has been paid. That is a financial operation that might even astonish our County Board The money belonging to the Sinking Fund has been used to pay salaries, and to pay for special jobs, the village is in default to its creditors, the taxes are enormous, and the Village Trustees consider themselves an bused and outraged body. The fatal facility of borrowing money an

of issuing scrip, the recklessness usual to men having the power to expend other people's money, and the general demand for office, and for high salaries, and for more of-fices, have been the bane of Lake, as it has been of larger communities. On the north ern boundary of Chicago is the Village of Evanston, and a citizen of Lake furnishes the following comparison of some of the salaries paid in the two towns:

2,500 2,500 2pret 1,800 1,500 1,800

The Village of Lake had, in addition to these heads of departments, a full force of clerks and other subordinates. The pressure for office and for liberal salary has been rec ognized by the Trustees, and the village expenses have been proportionately exagger-ated. The fact that the times are hard, and that it is difficult to collect taxes, is ignored by the Trustees, who probably would resent as an insult to their intelligence a request to reduce the number of city employes onethird, and the salaries of the others one-half. and the remission of their own per diem.

This kind of government is not peculiar to Lake. Its strong resemblance to the Cook County Government will be generally recognized. Here, the vigilance of the press, he activity of the Citizens' Association, and the interference of the courts have arrested many of the grosser abuses of power and the more glaring cases of fraud. But the Village of Lake is not thus protected; the anthorities have their own way practically. and have had full swing at the Treasury, and unlimited discretion in the appropriations and tax levies, and the result is shown in the scandalous abuses which have taken place in the management of the village finances We question whether there is on record an other instance where, in the absence of de falcation and embezzlement, a public Sinking Fund has been not only exhausted, but overdrawn, and not a cent of the money applied to the debt which is overdue and unpaid. The Trustees, if they have any shar any regard for the good opinion of their fellow-men, and any desire to free themselve of all suspicion of complicity in misgovernment, will at once meet, reduce the number own pay and reduce the salaries of all the other officers, repeal or suspend all appropriations that may be dispensed with, and thus save at least \$40,000 of the year's appropriations. Let them try the sovereign remedy of reducing expenditures, and how greatly it will aid them in restoring the Treasury to a healthy condition.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

A total eclipse of the moon will occur next Thursday evening, Aug. 23, but only a portion of the event will be visible at Chicago. The following shows some of the "points" in the phenomenon, Chicago time:

Middle of eclipse ..... It is evident from this that the moon does not rise at Chicago till 1h. 27m. after the mid of the eclipse, and 37m. after the total elipse has ended; but she will rise partially eclipsed and leave the shadow 2314 minutes rising above the waters of Lake gan. Her passage through the penumbra, which ends at a quarter past 8 o'clock, is not of much interest to the ordinary observer. It generally requires critical watching to determine

the fact that the moon appears to be less bright when in the penumbra than when out of it.

The night following the eclipse (Friday) the moon will be in partial conjunction with Saturn and Mars. In the morning of Saturday, about the time the three bodies set in the west, the moon will be 4¼ degrees north from Saturn and 8¼ degrees north from Mars.

There is only one unpardonable sin in the iminal code of BingHamton, N. Y. You may lope with a Binghamton man's wife, or step of s pet corn, or throw clubs at his dog, or get the better of him in a horse-trade, or count him out of the City Council, and expect to be for-given; but if you forget that his town was unded by Mr. BINGHAM, and spell it with a "p," there is no hope for you, no mercy for you. The only son of a prominent resident of Binghamton married a beautiful and affection ter to her father-m-law, spoke of how happy she had been under his "hospitable roof in dear old BinghamPton," he cut off his son with a nickel, left his vast fortune to found an orphan asylum, and died immediately to mal

The Springfield Journal, speaking of the proposed preposterous selection of a site for the Southern Penitentiary, makes the first horse sense observation that has appeared in the editorial columns of that concern for a month of

Sundays. It says:

If the selection of Grand Tower should stand, the almost inevitable result will be a load clamo for an "Enstern Penitentiary" at the next session of the General Assembly, or at an early day. There is a possibility, however, that the binnder may be avoided, as the law requires that the selection shall be approved by the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General, before being made final.

printed a three-column account, from the Lon-don Daily News, of the battle of Plevna. The same account appeared in The CHICAGO TRIB-UNE of Saturday, Aug. 4,—just two weeks be-fore,—having been sent to THE TRIBUNE by special dispatch.

ny one, from the point of view of a critic whose full soul loathes the Centennial. The battle was fought in New York, and not in the main h Vermont troops; it did not materially affects. LEGER and BURGOTNE's advance like the

fights of Oriskany and Saratogu; the intrep Green-Mountaineers wouldn't fight till they were promised the spoils, they came near being defeated while doing the plundering, and one of them stole STARK's horse; they had all the advantage of numbers and position, and, as was testified by their small loss, the fighting could not have been so fearfully furious. However, all the people of Vermont are STARK mad.

It is understood that one of the questions put to all applicants for life-assurance in Mis-susippi is as follows: "Are you ruptured, subject to heart-disease, of an apoplectic

habit, a Republican, or in any other likely to die suddenly?" The Detroit Post, which knows no more law than "necessity," still chatters law at Judge DRUMMOND, and instructs him in his duties in dealing with contempt cases. No peacock ever spread its feathers as that nincompoop does his

The Commission to SITTING BULL will soon set out. The position is one of great danger, and no emolument. We beg to nominate as

members "Elf Perkins," Blue-Jeans Will IAMS' son-in-law, and Ald. Frank Lawler. There is but one way to shake the truth of a believer in mediums, and that is to take him round to seven different mediums and obtain from them seven different answers to the same uestion, each warranted genuine.

Mem. to Workingmen's Conventions: When an orator without blisters on his hands gets up, show him a jackplane and ask him if he eve saw such a fine adze. If he says he never did give him the G. B.

The platforms of Ohio have planted, and the candidates have watered, but it looks as if the Laboring Men's candidate would get all the cider off of the Communistic apple-trees. The Milwaukee Soutine came to THE TRIBUNE

office Saturday with a lean and hungry bed-bug inclosed. He was tired of editing a country aper and wanted a metropolitan job "The mouth of the Amazon," said a Profes-

or of geography in a St. Louis female semi pary, "is the biggest mouth in the world-pres ent company always excepted." History repeats itself. In the Crimean war

the Russians had their Malakoff; in the Arme dan war they have their MELIKOPF.

PERSONAL

Dion Boncicault is a candidate for Parlisnent from County Clare, Ireland.

Rose Eytinge recently played Lady Maceth in Salt Lake City with great success. The Prince of Wales' youngest daughter, onise, is getting old enough to go out to

E. L. Davenport's play of "Oliver Cromwell" was written for him eighteen years ago, so to Jo Proctor, and afterwards repurchased. Poor Mme. Titiens, the once illustrious singer, is suffering terribly from the cancer which seating away her life, and no hopes of her recov-

M. Charles de Talleyrand, a grandnephew of the diplomatist, has offered himself for election to the French Assembly, in opposition to The Albany Knickerbocker, established over

thirty years ago, by Hugh Hastings, now of the New York Commercial Advertises, has been New York Commercial Advertiser, has been concolidated with the Daily Press of Albany. The New York Times commends in deerved terms Mr. Alden's book, which is made up of

editorials contributed by him to that paper. He is the wisest of all the newspaper humorists. Literature in London is said to be dead for the moment. There is scarcely a sale for anything but books of Russian or Turkish travel, war pam-

Prof. Dan, of Christiania, Norway, has recently discovered a copy of Luther's Bible pro-fusely annotated by the celebrated Johannes Agri-cola (born 1493, died 1508). The notes are of his-

torical value, and will shortly be publishe Young Dr. Duhring, an apostle of Robespierre, Marat, and the French Revolutionists, has been refused permission to lecture in the Berlin University. It is believed that the German Gov-University. It is believed that the German Germent persuaded the University authorities

issue the act of prohibition The oldest man on the Pacific Coast is Mai Sterling, a retired army officer, and perhaps the oldest on the list. He crossed the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River July 5, 1820, being then 26 years of age. He has been familiar with the coast

nore than fifty-seven years. "A Bluestocking," by Mrs. Annie Edwards, now appearing simultaneously in THE CHI-CASO TRIBUNE and the London Temple Bar, will not be republished in book form in London until the end of the year, and will not make its appear-

ance in this country for some months afterwards.

The Rev. John Gordon, of the Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, has received, and will probably accept, a call from the Bordman Square congregation, Boston. Mr. Gordon is well known in Chicago as, until the time of his accepting his Montreal call two years ago, the pastor Western Avenue Baptist Church.

The King of Spain is determined to marry his cousin Mercedes, and the ministerial papers in dicate that the nuptials will be celebrated durin his forthcoming visit to the Montpensiers at the Monarchical party have opposed the match for feat of the influence of father-in-law Montpensier.

The Mayor of Scranton is perfectly willing to assume the responsibility for having ordered the soldiers to fire upon the mob. He does not under-stand that the mob is a sacred thing. When the order to fire was given, he was in imminent per of his life, having been struck several times, and severely injured by a blow in the back of the head. Gen. Mahone, unsuccessful candidate for

the Democratic nomination as Governor of Virgin-ia, was wounded during the War. He weighs little over 100 pounds, and his wife was much distre when she heard of his misfortune. Friends assured her it was only a flesh wound. "I know better," said the wife; "if Billy Mahone has been strack anywhere on his body by a bullet it has broken a A picture now on exhibition in London

advertised as Gainsborough's Duchess of Devon-shire, is said to resemble closely the one sold last year for £10,000, and soon afterwards stolen. The mysterious robbery has never been explained, and the somewhat sudden appearance of the pres-ent picture before the public does not tend to clear up matters. The present portrait is not the same, though taken from the same person. Mr. Jennings sends from London to the

New York World an interesting description of Henry Isving's Hamlet. He noticed the by-play of the actor as wonderfully minute and studious. When he is dying, and after he has uttered his last words, he reises himself slowly from the ground and fixes his eyes intently upon the air, a if he saw his father again and for the last time. do not remember," adds Mr. Jennings, "ever having seen this done before by an actor, —it cer-tainly touched the spectators deeply." Mr. Alexander Dumas made a public ap-

pearance in Paris not long since in a new charac-ter,—that of a moralist. His fellow Academicians had deputized him to draw up their annual report on the Montyon Prizes for Virtue. He did not alon the Montyon Prizes for Virtue. He did not altogether keep to the beaten track, but neither did he widely diverge from it. In his prologue he discussed the reason why rich people are miscrable, and came to the conclusion that it is because they do not sufficiently devote their wealth to making others happy. Charity beginning at home, it is so natural to take him who is nearest to you, who promises to be the most grateful, who shares your sorrows, tells you constantly of his own, and even exaggerates them, implores, importunes and harasses you till you comply with his demands. "We have all within us this unfortunate companion, at once weak and exacting, who has habits which he will not renounce, desires be thinks imperative, dreams he considers not unresonable. He knows us so well, is so tenacious, so eloquent, so wheedling, this everlasting companeloquent, so wheedling, this everlasting con ion, that we end by yielding to him, warning every time not to tempt us again. The fatal that it is always just when we have formed wise resolution that others try to excite out for their distresses, whereupon we put promp practice our brand-new severitg."

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A Satellite D the W

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Talleyrand, a grand-stist, has offered himself for Assembly, in opposition to erbocker, established over ligh Hastings, now of the Advertiser, has been con-

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MARS.

Remarkable Triumph of the Eye of Man in Utmost Longitude.

The Gigantic Washington Telescope Unveils New Wonders of the Universe.

A Satellite Discovered Revolving Around the War Star Every Thirty

Well-Founded Belief in the Existence of Another Moon Nearer the Planet.

The Achievement Third in Astronomical Importance of This Century.

Prof. Hall, Keeper of the Great Instrument, the Famous Discoverer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The great telescope in the hands of Prof. Hall has just signalized itself by one of the most surprising dis coveries in modern astronomy—nothing less, in fact, than one, and probably two, satellites to the planet Mars. About 11 o'clock on Thursday—night Prof. Hall noticed a very small star following Mars a few seconds, and made an estimate of its distance from the planet. Two hours leave the locked earlier and was conversed to fire! later he looked again, and was surprised to find that the star seemed to be following the planet. as the distance was not increased, while the planet was moving away at the rate of fifteen seconds an hour. He therefore made a careful series of measurements, showing that the satellite was eighty seconds from the planet. AN HOUR LATER IT WAS STILL THERE.

but he made no further observations, hardly crediting the great discovery he had made. Next morning he showed his observations to Prof. Newcomb, who was so confident that the object must be a satellite that he calculated object must be a satellite that he calculated roughly the time of revolution, which he fixed at one day eight hours, or a little less. This showed that the object would pass behind the planet some time in the following night, and that, if not seen in the early evening, it would reappear before daylight in the morning. In the evening it was invisible, but reappeared, true to the prediction, about 4 o'clock in the morning, with a companion satellite. Prof. Hall had now so little doubt of the reality of the object that he made the discovery known to Admiral Rogers, the Superintendent. It was still thought best to wait for another look before formally announcing the discovery, especially as Prof. Newcomb's observation showed that it would be on the opposite side of the planet on Saturday evening. Hardly was the telescope

THE SATELLITE WAS SEEN, and its position determined by several of the astronomers. In the course of the evening an object which might be another satellite, much closer to the planet, was found by Mr. Todd, but nothing could be determined respecting the time of revolution. The observations of the other one showed its time of revolution to be about thirty hours, but sever-al weeks' observation will be required to settle this exactly. Scientific authorities here regard it as ranking among the greatest tele-scopic discoveries of the century,—the only two which exceed it being that of the asteroid group n 1801, and of the planet Neptune in 1846. Prof. Hall, the fortunate discoverer of the satellite, has been attached to the Observatory since 1862. When Prof. Newcomb resigned the charge of the great telescope in 1875 he succeeded to it. He is an able and learned mathematician, and a most conscientious observer. Prof. Newcomb telegraphed this discovery this morning to the European observatories, and it is hoped that the weather there will permit of further observations. Prof. Hall, who has kept continuous watch at the instrument for a week, and who was fortunate enough to make this re-

to a representative of THE TRIBUNE who called upon him: "The first satellite of Mars was discovered at the Naval Observatory in Wash ington on the night of Aug. 16. It was first seen at 11 hours and 42 minutes. It has been observed on the nights of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August. The time of the revolution of this satellite about Mars is about thirty hours. Its greatest apparent distance from the centre of Mars is 80 seconds of arc. I think I saw another satellite Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, but of the existence of the second satellite I am not absolutely certain. I believe however, that there are two, and expect to be able to determine this to-night. I commence observations again about midnight. The satellite, in its appearance, is

A FAINT OBJECT
of about the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude, and it was possible to discover it only by
putting Mars, which is exceedingly bright, out of the field of the telescope, so as to get rid of the brilliant light of that planet." The distance of the first satellite is between 14,000 or 15,000 miles, which is less than that of any known which the astronomers are not yet absolutely certain, is still closer. The diameter is very small, probably not more than 5,900 miles.

## THE RAILROADS.

Mr. M. E. Ingalis, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette Railroad, has written the following letter to the Railroad Age in regard to his plan of calling a meeting of all the railroad managers in the country, for the pur-pose of raising the rates and to form some kind organization through which they can be

maintained in the future:

In answer to yours of the 13th inquiring about a circular said to have been issued by me, calling a meeting of all the railway managers of the country, I have to eay that no formal circular was sent; but, thinking the present an opportune time to restore rates. I addressed by wire a letter to several of the prominent Western railway managers upon the subject of a meeting. I have received answers from all, promising aid and co-operation in any movement to obtain fair and permanent rates. I believe the railway managers are in earnest in their effort to get better prices for what they do.

Vice-President McCuliough answers that for a few days he expects to be engaged in getting their lines in order, and then "will co-operate in any plan that will give the railroads a fair return for the work they do."

President Devereux thinks something should be done, and promises to urge the trank lines to take the initiative.

General-Manager Simpson, of the Vandalia lines, answers: "I believe all lines should pool; but will join you in any movement that will give fair and permanent rates to both the oublic and the railways."

The above are a few of the replies received, but maintained in the future:

fair and permanent rates to both the public and the raliways."

The above are a few of the replies received, but enough to show you the feeling that raliway managers have upon the subject.

I hope in early September we will get a convention of all the railway managers in the country, and that they will spend several days discussing and agreeing upon some plan by which the tide of reduction in rates may be stayed. It has been steadily downward for the last three years, and if there is not capacity enough among the railway managers of to-day to stop it, sooner or later all railway property will be rendered valueless.

T believe this to be a good time, because the late strikes have shown the public how necessary the railroads are to their comfort and convenience; and within the last few years the people have been changing in their ideas until now they are willing and desirous that railroad property should get a fair return upon the money invested.

The business men are tired of railroad wars and cut rates. They want reasonable freights, and above all they want them steady. The curse of the legitimate trader is the violent fluctuation of rates.

Another reason in favor of the present time is

Another reason in favor of the present time is the fact that we have immense crops, bringing good prices, and the producers can afford to pay remunicrative prices for its transportation. A further and chief reason is, that the railway managers themselves are tired of quarreling, and anxious for prace. There is a more compromising spirit manifested than ever known before.

Even if the result is only a small gain it will sepay the trouble of getting together. A raise of 5

per cent in all freight rates from competing points is a little thing in itself, and yet it will make millions for the railroads.

It makes but little difference to the shipper whether the rate from Indianapolis to New York is 30 cents a hundred or 31%, but to the railroads it is a great gain. If all the roads charged the increased price, and held steadily to it, shippers would adapt themseives to it and be satisfied.

Just what such a meeting as has been suggested would do I cannot say,—wiser men than myself would determine. If it were left to me I would revive aubstantially the old Saratoga agreement, so called.

It fell through when tried, because certain railway managers were opposed to combinations; but the experience of the last three years must have convinced even the most skeptical that a well-regulated combination is the only safety for both the railroads and the public.

If we could induce some railroad managers of experience and solity to serve as Commissioners, they could accomplish wonders.

It would be a Court of Arbitration, where disputes could be settled without the loss and demoralization that attends a railroad war. Local pools and divisions of territory could be encouraged, which would promote harmony and good feeling. The payment of rebates and commissions could be stopped; some of the expensive line agencies discontinued, and many reforms inaugurated. The fact is, milroads made so much money from 1863 to 1873, that many abuses grew up nunoticed until hard times came. They can only be got rid of by united action.

If we can getan improvement in rates with the business that must come from the large crops, it with do more to aid a revival of business in this country than anything I know of.

The railroads would give some return to investors, and would be able to pay their employes better and more promptly.

The railroads would give some return to investors, and would be able to pay their employes better and more promptly.

This affects a very large portion of our population. By the Ohio reports for 1876 there was an average of over six employes to each mile of railroad. Applying this to all the railroads of the country, we have over half a million of employes representing a population of probably two millions. As many more are engaged in furnishing supplies, etc. All these will share in the prosperity of railroads, and their initience will be felt among the baiance of the community.

I believe the railroads should also take some united action looking to protection, in case there should be a revival of the labor troubles. This can be done by getting legislation of Congress protecting commerce between the States. There is just as much reason, and more, why the general Government should protect a railway transporting passengers and freight through several States as there is in its protecting the river and lake navigation of the country. If some legislation of this sind were had, we should not have railroads stopped by nobs who were supported and encouraged by local authorities. It would be the duty of the General Government to interfere, and we have seen in the last few weeks that its authority is respected. The trunk lines have it more in their power to do the things mentioned than smaller lines, but I believe the time has come when every person managing a railroad, whether 100 or 1,000 miles in length, should exert what induced he has in favor of railway peace and reform.

DIVIDEND-PAYING RAILROADS. The Boston Post gives the following table, showing the number of railroads in certain States and Territories, and the number that have declared dividends within a year:

	THE CONTRACTOR AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT OF THE CO	Com-	Earnin
	Maine		weet de nu
	New Hampshire	18	
	Massachusetts	47	
	Rhode Island		1
	Connecticut		SAIN C. L.A.
	New York		
	New Jersey		
	Pennsylvania		
	Delaware	7	The same
	Maryland		
	West Virginia	1	
	Ohio		
	Michigan		
	Indiana		
1	Illinois		
-	Wisconsin		
1	Minnesota		
1	lowa		
1	Utab		
-	Virginia		
1	North Carolina	12	
1	Georgia		
١	Kentucky		
1	Tennessee		
1	Union Pacific		
١	Central Pacific	1	

In sixteen other States and Territories not a single railroad has declared a dividend. The total number of railroads is 811; of those that pay dividends, 196.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN AUS-TRALIA.

American enterprise is meeting English manufacturers on all sides of the globe and in all

departments of industry. As an example, the

London Colliery Guardian says:

The appearance of American locomotives upon the railwars of Australia is, perhaps, even a still more serious matter to English mechanical firms than the dispatch of Baldwin engines to Brazil. Hitherto, our Australasian friends have naturally almost entirely relied upon us, their kinsmen, for such locomotives as they required. But now our Australasian friends have listened to the blandishments of Jonathan in the matter of locomotives. One, at least, of the Baldwin bogie ergines has gone to one of the British settlements in Australia, properly so called, and the New Zealand Government is also disposed to give a Baldwin engine a trial. A bogie engine will rum with safety upon a rougher roadbed, and will overcome sharper curves than an engine with an inflexible frame of the ordinary English type. The bogie locomotive is at home upon such curves and gradients, and therefore it is just the engine for the antipodes. We may admit this readily enough, because we ought to be able to make bogie locomotives just as easily as they are now made by our American competitors. London Colliery Guardian says:

WHAT THE TEXAS PACIFIC WANTS The Philadelphia Times, in speaking of the Directors' report of the Texas Pacific Railroad

Directors' report of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, recently published, says:

In alluding to the subject of Congressional aid, the Directors of the Texas Pacific Road give a statement of what they ask from Congress. They propose, an open highway, 1.400 miles in length, from Fort Worth to San Diego, which, with the road now completed, shall be under Government control. Last winter political disputes prevented the consideration of their project, but they hope to gain favorable consideration at next winter's session. They propose to limit the Government's liability to \$2,500,000 per annum, for which a first mortgage is offered upon the road and 18,000,000 acres of land. Government bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, are asked at the rate of \$55,000 per mile to remain in the Treasury of the United States. It is a private enterprise, they say, designed to secure the people, without cost to the Government, a national highway,—the construction of which at this time is believed to be a field for the employment of the surplus population. The recent discovery of coal mines, and the development of rich agricultural and mineral lands upon the line of the road are referred to as reasons for the opening of this great Southern highway. he opening of this great Southern highway.

HANNIBAL & ST. JO. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 19.—A large party of lawyers, including James Craig, ex-Gov. W. H. Hall, Gen. B. F. Loan, Wells Hendershott, of New York, and others, left here to-night for Kingston, where the petition for a Receiver of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad will be argued

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad makes the following statement of its gross earnings for the second week in August, 1877: Freight, \$51,-992.47; passenger, \$14,972.97; mail, express, etc., \$3,179.04. Total, \$70,144.48. Corresponding

period last year, \$65,180.57. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will bring here in a day or two forty-four car-loads of tea and silk. This valuable freight comes from China, and is destined for Chicago, New York, and Boston.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley and the Lake Region falling barometer, warmer southerly

winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the Lake Region local rains. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Ang. 19. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19-Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. 

MARYLAND'S POOR-HOUSES. Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19.—Dr. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health reports to Gen. Carroll upon the condition of the alms institutions of the State that it is painful to witness the shocking condition in which many of the public institutions were found, and it is difficult to conceive that anything worse ever artest diff in a civilized country. PARIS.

A Sensational Trial in the French Capital.

The Tragic Amours of the Widow Gras and Rene de la Roche.

Love, Cupidity, and Vitriol--- The Story of a Modern Aspasia,

Fifteen Years of Penal Servitude for the Woman with a Marble Heart.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. PARIS, France, July 23.—The "sensational" trial of the Widow Gras, and her accomplice Gaudry, on a charge of vitriol-throwing, has filled the Court of Assizes of the Seine this week, and has given ample matter for picturesque reporting to the enterprising gentlemen who do the criminal part of the Paris papers. The circumstances of the case are sufficiently extraordinary to bear telling once more, for the benefit of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE readers.

MADAME GRAS, alias the Baroness Jenny de la Cour, alias several other things, was, thirty years ago, a dirty, half-starved, neglected little girl, liv-ing in the populous and shabby Menilmontant quarter. Her parents were members of that disagreeable army of concierges which Eugene Sue has so humorously branded with im-mortality in the pages of "The Mysteries of Paris." Unlike their fellow-concierges of the wealthier portions of this city, who verily often rejoice in the possession of "purple and fine linen," and almost invariably of a vile insolence to match,-though, to be sure, there are hon orable exceptions within my own experience,— the father and mother of little Armenaide (the French lower classes delight in high-sounding names) were miserably poor,—so poor that a charitable lady, living in their neighborhood fired with generous pity, one day adopted the child. She put her protege to school, gave her a home, and did her best, in a word, to unfortunately. Armenaide wouldn't go. At the age of 14 or 15 she left her kind protector and began life as an ouvriere in a fancy-work warehouse. From her earliest childhood the girl had been marked by

A MOST PRECOCIOUS CUPIDITY. When she was a gutter-child in Mepilmontant, the neighbors used to see her driving thriving trade on a minute scale in oranges and cigar-ends, which she would buy for a trifle, and sell to her friends at a hand-some profit. After some years of fancy-work life, Armenalde got into difficulties, and again had recourse to her patroness, by whom she was married, at 17, to a young grocer of her choice. To start the happy couple fairly in the world, the generous lady provided the bride with a dowry of 3,000 francs, and helped her in the purchase of a grocery-shop. The match, Gras, the worthy grocer aforesaid, could not stand Mme. Gras' too thrifty way of managing the household; and a separation was agreed to

soon after the marriage.

When next our heroine was heard of, she was living as mistress with an officer of the Vincennes garrison. Her sole object in leaving the paths of virtue seems to have been gain. After the officer tired of her, she drifted into the usual life of her class, and became the mistress of several other persons in turn. Amongst them, it is said, was a well-known French Minister, whose peace of mind has been seriously disturbed by the revelations of the recent trial. About all these, however, we have no need to concern ourselves. Mme. Gras exchanged her plebeian name, which smacked slightly too much of the epicerie, for the aristocratic title of

much of the epicerie, for the aristocratic title of DARONESS JENKY DE LA COUR, and took a handsome suite of apartments in the Rue de Boulogue, where she received her numerous adorers, and gradually acquired the reputation of being one of the most fascinating of the demi-monde sirens. Jenny was strikingly beautiful,—with the voluptuous, dangerous beauty that is so irresistible to the sensual Paris coodes and gommeux. In all her liaisons she was true to the grasping instincts of her nature. When she parted from a lover, Mmc. De la Cour usually contrived to keep some damaging document or other, which she suspended like a Damocles-sword over the head of her victim, ment or other, which she suspended like a Damocles-sword over the head of her victim, and used as a means of obtaining money. One weak individual, who had escaped, as he fondly thought, from her net into the respectable bonds of matrimony, was actually frightened into paying her a sum of 24,000 francs to get the ugly story of his liaison with her hushed up. So things went on till Jenny met a young fellow called M. Rene de la Roche. The acquaintance began at Bougival,—a racketty pleasure-spot on the Seine. M. De la Roche was barely 20,—rich, traveled, and inflammable. He soon grew passionately enamored of our heroine, and relations of the tenderest irregularity resulted. For some years the new victim "rejoiced in bonds," lavishing a certain sort of affection and a good deal of money on his mistress, who, for her part, appears to have returned the first liberally enough, and to have stuck conscientiously to the second.

Courtesans grow old quickly. The Baroness looked into her glass one morning and grew frightened at

THE GRAT HAIRS AND WEINKLES

revealed by it. She saw that her career was nearly run, and that, unless fortune favored her strangely, she would soon be relegated to the sad legions of ex-Aspasias,—the saddest in this suffering world, perhaps,—who, neglected and shunned in their old age, drag on a wretched existence as concierges or street-sweepers, till consumption or fever lays hold on them, and

this suffering world, perhaps,—who, neglected and shunned in their old age, drag on a wretched existence as concierges or street-sweepers, till consumption or fever lays hold on them, and they sink down to rest from a dishonored life in a pauper grave. There is something so provocative of reckless expenditure in the heated career of the demi-monde that, in nine cases out of ten, age creeps upon Aspasia and finds her penniless. Even the cautious Jenny de la Cour had not been able to resist the temptation to improvidence; and now she found herself threatened with poverty, should the passion of Rene de la Roche burn out. A horrible scheme was born in her mind. To carry it out, however, the help of an accomplice seemed indispensable. She bethought her of one Gaudry, a workman, who had been intimate with her in Menlimontant days, and had always professed ardent attachment to her. These two agreed upon a murderous and cruel plan,—not without some scruple on Gaudry's side. These, however, disappeared before the seductions of Mme. De la Cour, who had complete control over Gaudry, and made use of him as a blind tool,—letting him into just as much of her designs as was necessary for her, and carefully concealing her real object. This was her plan, apparently: Young De la Roche had been repeatedly urged by his family to settle down and marry. Of late he had seemed to lend a not unwilling ear to this advice. It was imperative that the projected marriage should never come off. The amiable siren argued that, if she could manage to

gued that, if she could manage to
MAIM AND UTTERLY DISFIGURE HER LOVER,
he would become unmarriageable, and be fatally driven to remain with her all his life, whereby she was assured of the devotion she still
craved for, and might hope for a roof to shelter
her till she died. To Gaudry she represented
De la Roche as a man who had injured her, and
on whom she hungered to be avenged; and so

her till she died. To Gaudry she represented De la Roche as a man who had injured her, and on whom she hungered to be avenged; and so worked upon his passions, by sundry means which I cannot specify, and by the promise of rewarding him by her hand, that the man consented to throw a bottle of vitriol in the face of De la Roche as he returned to the Rue de Boulogne one night after a visit to the opera-ball. This was on the 18th of January.

The unfortunate De la Roche came home unsuspectingly on the appointed evening, and a flask of the terrible fluid was flung isto his eyes by Gaudry, who succeeded in escaping to St. Denis. The cries of the victim instantly brought down Mme. De la Cour, who had been watching for this. By her, De la Roche was removed at once to bed, and for weeks tended with what seemed the most loving care. His mistress watched by his bedside day and right, refusing to be relieved of her charge, and professing the acutest sorrow for the misfortune that had befallen him. The suspicions of the doctor in attendance on the patient were aroused, however, by a singular feature of the case. Instead of getting better gradually, the eyes of the patient got more and more inflamed, and there appeared reason to suspect that his mistress, instead of doing her best to cure De la Roche, on the contrary was striving to prevent his recovery from the blindness which threatened him, by POURING FRESH QUANTITIES OF CORROSIVE FULID into his eyes whilst he slept under the influence

into his eyes whilst he siept under the influence of morphia! The doctor communicated his

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

suspicions to the police-authorities and to De la Roche's family. Mme. De la Cour was arrested and imprisoned at St. Lazare. A letter forwarded secretly by her to Gaudry fell into the hands of the police, and disclossid her relations with Gaddry, who was soon after arrested, and made full confession of the crime. The trial came on this week. In the presence of a sensation-greety crowd. The "woman Gras," alias Jenny le la Cour, pleaded not emitry; Gaudry, guilty. The prosecution mainly based its case upor the avowals of Gaudry; while the ex-Barones de la Cour indignantly denied the accusations made against her, and protested that Gaudry was a cowardly liar. "He dare not took me in the face! she exclaimed passionately, while her accomplice was giving his evidence. Upon this, Gaudry, who had hitherto kept his bast turned towards her, confronted her, but was unable to bear the netering gaze of the enraged was that met his own, and slowly his eyelids dropped; whilst the audience, whose excitement was strong to the highest pitch by the episode, stood up like one man to witness the singular icene!

The once gay deminondaine had GROWN CLD AND GRAY during her confinement at St. Lazare. Her back was rounded, and of the voluptnous charms of Mme. De la Cour handly a trace remains. Several times since her capture she has tried to commit suicide, once by starvation, and on another occasion by poison. In consequence, she has had to be guarded virilantly by the jailers, who never lost sight of her for long. Great curiosity was felt in the appearance of the victim of this cruel, tragedy. M. De la Roche is a young man, gentlemanly, about 24 years of age. He gave-his evidence simply and almost sorrowfully, though, contrary to her expectation, he said no word in defense of his mistress. He has completely lost one eye, and the other is almost useless; besides this, the burning vitriol has disfigured his face in a horrible manner. After a lengthy trial, judgment was pronounced on Thursday. Widow Gras is condemned to fifteen years, a

## CASUALTIES.

EXHIBITION HAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mr. VERNON, Ill., Aug. 19.—Farmers and others who arrived in this city yesterday from that portion of our county called Eik Prairie, twelve miles distant, report as having occurred on the previous evening one of the most terrific rain and hail storms ever experienced in the lo-cality named. It was in some respects a most remarkable visitation. The storm embraced an area of only four or five miles. Within that ously parched fields and roads until the water rushed about like a foaming river. But the startling and interesting feature of the event-was the enormous size and quantity of the hail-stones that fell. Old farmers, who in their time have seen many strange sights, agree in the opinion that no such spectacle has ever been witnessed in these parts. The size of the hailstones and the violence with which they descended may be imagined from the number of birds, chickens, etc., known to have been killed. Of the former one man picked up a dozen in his yard after the storm had subsided. In the matter of poultry the loss is reported as very great. Brief as was the storm in its duration, yet a gentleman of veracity informs your correspondent that the hail lay so thick on the ground that it was scooped up by bucket fulls, many of the stones being as large as goose eggs, and some much larger. The corn growing within the limits of the damaged part was much injured. time have seen many strange sights, agree in

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—At an early hou this morning Mrs. Kate English, living at No. 34 High street, was so badly burned by the up-setting of a lighted coal-oil lamp that she died at 11 o'clock to-day. She was under the influence of liquor at the time, which, togethe with the severe nature of her injuries, rendere with the severe nature of ner injuries, reducted her incapable of giving a clear account of the accident. It appears, however, that, during her drunken orgies, she upset the lamp, which set fire to some infiammable objects in the room, and finally to the unfortunate woman's clothing. Her flesh was scorched and blistered from head to feet, and she died in great agony.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 19.—Mr. Wolf and family, of Carbondale, met with a sad accident day before yesterday. The family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, drove out into the country, and when returning in the afternoon the wagon was upset and the occu-pants thrown out. Mrs. Wolf clung to her baby as it was falling, but its little head was, dashed against a rock with such force as to crush it to a shapeless mass, and life was in-

DROWNED. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—The bark Mancta, hence the 16th for Palma, returned to the Passes to-day. The mate reports that Friday, the 17th, Capt. Kirchafer, Master of the Maneta, jumped overboard and was drowned.
Portland, Me., Ang. 19.—Stephen Hall,
Wendall Small, and Frank Houston were to-day
drowned in Sebago Lake.

EXPLOSION. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 19.—A locomotive of the Haunibal & St. Joseph Railroad, while coaling at the depot here this morning, exploded its boiler. Joseph Snyder, fireman, from Flora. was terribly scalded and died in a few hours.
William Conger, the engineer, was badly scalded. Ben Pratt, foreman of the yard, was blown twenty feet, but not seriously hurt.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Cole, one of the men in the wagon demolished by the train on Saturday, died at 2 o'clock this morning. The Coroner's Jury is still in session; will probably bring in a verdict to-morrow.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—This forenoon William Hardy went down below the Fort to hunt; and, while loading his gun, the weapon accidentall discharged, killing him instantly. He leaves

mental staffs of the Guard who have volunteered. As soon as authority shall be given a Captain to recruit, he shall do so from men of the regiment from which he shall be detailed, to be selected and apportioned among the several companies in proportion to their numerical strength. Lieutenants are to be detailed from other companies than his. Should not sufficient volunteers present, then they may be taken generally, but all must be members of the regiment. From the non-commissioned officers of the regiment who may volunteer, the Captain shall select non-commissioned officers shall not volunteer, then the Captain shall select non-commissioned officers shall not volunteer, then the Captain shall appoint the complement of non-commissioned officers required. The companies shall consist of five Sergeants, cight Corporals, two musicians, and sixty-seven privates. The men volunteering will be subject to medical examination by the Surgeon of the regiment. teered. As soon as authority shall be given a

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—The excitement at-tendant upon the disappearance of the little daughter of Mr. Rose, of Washington County, does not seem to abate, although the affair has assumed an entirely new phase, and it is now thought that, instead of the child having been lost on the prairie, as at first supposed, it has

NEWPORT

The Jews at Newport---Fifth Avenue and Chatham Street.

A Droll Mistake-Belmont, and His Daughter's Marriage.

The Ocean House Hops-A Dinner Party of Fifteen

and \$300 Worth of Flowers. Gold Plate and Burglars.

NEWFORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—There are always a good many Jews here at Newport, but this season, whether owing to the Seligman affront at Saratoga or not, there is more than the ushal proportion. It is very easy to recognize what we are in the habit of calling the typical Jew.—the pawnbrokering type, with the hook nose, and the sharp eyes, and the oily look to the chevalure; just as it is easy to recognize the typical Yankee, such as Nast and all the caricaturists draw. But the cultivated, high-born Jew is no more to be "picked out" in this yay, by the shape of the nose or any other feature, by the shape of the nose or any other feature, than Wendell Phillips or James Russell Lowell -who, I take it, are
TWO REPINED PAPRICIAN SPECIMENS

of the best American birth and blood—are to be confounded with the member from Slabtown, whose upper jaw quarrels with his under, and whose general rawness and insufferableness outscream Nast's most violent caricature of the Yankee. George Eliot has tried to enlighten us on this subject; and Disraeli, in his own person and in several of his creations, has all his life-time endeavored to set before the Christian people the true type of the Jewish race, which, lik any race, has a right to be judged by its nighest. Elizabeth Shepard, too, inher remarkable novels "Charles Auchester" and "Counterparts," has devoted herself to the same purpose; but the result is not very encouraging. In spite of Disraeli's magnificent Tancred, and Miss Shepard's delightful Saronis, and George Eliot's immaculate Derode who street the records and street the same of the late Deronda, who wipes the weeping eyes of beauty with such sublime calmness, we yet, we Christian folk, remain in a state of beathen darkness in regard to the best type of the Jew. We lump them all together, and say in a sketchy manner, when we wish to describe certain physiognomy, "looks like a Jew, you know"; and we mean by this a low-browed hooked-nose, awarthy face, with the seal of cunning set upon it. The other day I met, and walked and talked with, a gentleman of whom this admiring comment was made to me direct ly after by one of the queen roses of society Oh, who was it? Such a profile; such a pair of eyes; such a nose. The very handsomes

reature I've seen for months." I unraveled the mystery by not only giving the gentleman's name, but the lineage that had bestowed this pair of eyes, this wonderful nose

his charming profile.
"What, a Jew? Why, I never should have thought it!"
"Because you have in your mind the lowest type of the Jew,—the old clo' man, and or that ilk. But here in Newport such ignorance is unpardonable,—here in Newport, which was

SO MUCH INDEBTED TO JEWS." The queen of the roses looks at me in amazement. Indebted to the Jews! What do

And then I relieve my mind and tell of Abraham Touro, whose influence here gave his name to the long and beautiful street that is now called Bellevue avenue. And how he and his brother Judah were benefactors of the Redwood Library, and who donated a fund of \$5,000 for keeping Touro street in repair. Somewhere about the year 1760, in the old palmy days of Newport, there were sixty families of the higher class of Jews living in Newport. They were of the old race from Spain and Portugal,

higher class of Jews living in Newport. They were of the old race from Spain and Portugal, and these are some of the names they bore,—Lopez, Sexias, Riviera, Pollok, Hart, and Touro. Dr. Waterhouse, one of the old New England divines, speaks of their efforts for public education with great commencation. Abraham Riviera was engaged in large commercial undertakings, and, after a repeated succession of losses, was obliged to assign his property. The English merchants with whom he had business relations favored him so generously that he was enabled shortly to carry on his enterprises. At the end of a few years

HE GAVE A DINNER PARTY TO HIS CREDITORS, and under the plate of each there was found a check covering the amount of debt, with interest. He was called "the honest man" after this. The grand dinner-givers at Newport now are not likely to entertain their creditors in this manner, though, perhaps, this is hardly fair to say in view of such times as have come upon us. It may be that there are descendants of this "honest man" who may yet perform a deed akin to this. One very interesting relic of the old-time Jews here is the synagogue on Touro street or Bellevue avenue. It is seldom opened for services now of any kind, but it is kept in beautiful repair by the old Touro fund. The gav visitors of this day as they stroll by that noble gateway seldom stop to observe it, and little suspect that it is really a work of art, and cost apwards of \$11,000 in 1842, when Judah Touro, the brother of Abraham, caused it to be erected.

THE MOST NOTED JEW NOW IN NEWPORT IS erected.

THE MOST NOTED JEW NOW IN NEWPORT IS

THE MOST NOTED JEW NOW IN NEWPORT IS MR. BELMONT, whose daugher is soon to be married to a "Christian," though that is of less moment in this family, for the reason that Mr. Belmont's wife, the mother of the young lady, is herself a "Christian." The general query of curiosity now is, Which service will marry the young lady,—Jewish or Christian? Mr. Belmont, however, may be, and doubtless is, from the fact of his own marriage, a radical Jew, and, in 1872, Mr. W. M. Rosenblatt defined the radical Jew in this way: "The most advanced of the Jews stand practically on the same ground in point of belief with the extreme Unitarians, and would perhaps combine with them at once were there not danger that such a movement would alienate the rest of the race, were it not too early as yet to expect them to do away at once with all their forms and customs."

MR. ROSENBLATT

also says: "The best portion of the generation

Hardy went down below the Fort to hunt; and, while loading his grun, the weapon accidentally discharged, killing him instantly. He leaves a family.

MARINE ACCIDENT.

New York, Aug. 19.—The schooner Denham, arrived to-day, announces the foundering of the schooner C. J. Van Name-from this city, for Baracoa, and loss of the steward and two passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—An order was issued to-day giving the details of recruiting for the two regiments of the National Guard. Officers and men will be selected solely from the National Guard, and allotted one Captain and and two Lieutenants. as far as possible, to each regimental organization now existing. The Colonels selected shall nominate their complete staff organization, except Paymaster and Commissary, to be taken from those officers of regimental staffs of the Guard who have volundated in the control of the polish Jews mostly. "It is they who become clothiers of the CATRIAN STREET, we call the reading to severe them to do away at once with all their forms and customs."

\*\*MR. ROSENBLATT\*\*

also says: "The best portion of the generation is marked by the following traits: a sincere affection for their country and its republican institutions; a simple monotheistic belief; humanitarian ideas which do not admit of distinguishing between Christian and Jew or Jew and Christian; and, finally, though this may be only a temporary characteristic, by sympathies more cosmopolitan and liberal without doubt than those of their Christian neighbors, from the very nature of the movement in which they were born to participate, and the character of the reading to which by circumstances they are directed. In fact, this trait is frequently immoderate in them. They are thoroughly illiveral to an illiberal person, and in their judgment of him extravagantly severe. Such is the rising generation of Jews in the United States to-day."

Mr. ROSENBLATT

also says: "The best portion of the generation is marked by the following traits: a sincere affection for t

ignorant and bigoted are of the Polish Jews mostly. "It is they who become clothiers IN CHATHAM STREET, dealers in second-hand garments, peddlers of cheap jewelry, glaziers, and pawnbrokers. The Polish Jew is the English old cio' man, and so, in fact, is every third Jew who calls binnself a native of Great Britain. After residing in England long enough to learn the language, he changes his name, and from Moses he makes Moss, Morse, or Morris, and out of Jacobsohn a Johnson is created. But he is to be recognized wherever he is seen, and too often is taken to be the representative of the whole race." And it is this class which the queen rose and others of her rank, and still others all along the scale of intelligence, take as the typical Jew, even here where Belmout, a born Jew of the better stamp, confronts them day after day. One incident connected with this ignorance amongst as took place last summer. Driving with a lady friend in her phaeton upon the avenue, we suddenly came upon a double phaeton drawn by two peculiar ponies. This phaeton was over-filled, or looked so, from the low height of both ponies and carriage. "Look at that turn-out," laughed my lady friend. "The occupants are a family of Jews."

Approaching nearer I found in this "family of Jews" old acquaintances, and exchanged salutations.

"What, you know them?" exclaimed my

salutations.
"What, you know them?" exclaimed my

lost on the prairie, as at first supposed, it has been kidnapped for the purpose of obtaining a large reward for its return. A man named Holmes has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. A reward of \$1,000 is now offered by Mr. Rose for the chiid's return ver the mistake. Her idea was that they were a family of the ordinary Jews. And when I

remembered their aspect, dark, some of them a little swarthy, with an odd bizarre-kind of many-colored costumes, and the load of them at that, in the funny little wagon with the funny little ponies, I saw the resemblance to the jolly Chatham street Jew at once. And a purer-hlooded New England family doesn't exist probably.

"And all summer we've taken them for a family of Jews," laughed my friend. So appearances are deceitful, and we get a moral and a lesson therefrom. And, on the other hand, we drive down the avenue and meet a landau here, and a dog-cart there, and look with admiring eyes at the occupants, who show on the face a high-bred beauty which, we think, shows ummitakably illustrious lineage; and it does—the lineage most likely of Abraham Riviers, or Lopez, or Judah and Abraham Touro; for the Jews have not married much outside of their race, and Newport is the old home of their fathers, so perhaps the fiat of Yankee judges that drives them from other watering-places brings them back to the first love of their race. And last week came off ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT OF THE OCEAN HOUSE Bond, always a delight, outdid itself,

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT OF THE OCEAN

BOUSE HOUSE HOUSE

Schultze's Band, always a delight, outdid itself, and from 9 till half-past 11 "the violins did fiddle there" in a way that took the tulle-clad dancers and their handsome partners completely off their feet. Outside, and up and down the plazzas, spectators ranged at will. And a prettier sight it would be hard to find. One noticeable fact is that the favorite partner this year is the jolly yachtsman. There is no purple and fine linen that the masculine wears that is equal to his uniform. Incipient heroes from Fort Adams stand back for these amateur sallors, who do make an uncommonly fine appearance, it is but fair to say. George Curtis wrote once of Newport in the height of the season that "the saturnails of fashion reels along the hill." The expression recurred to me as I thought of all the gay doings that within the past week have seemed to accumulate and wax mad and merry, as Gypsy fiddlers at the height of their playing wax into a mad fire-speed and fury. Last week a dinner party was given to only a dozen or fifteen persons where the flowers were sent from New York—

ONLY A MATTER OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THIS ONE ITEM OF EXPENSE!

The gold and silver plate used was an inheritance coming down from three generations, and the china was hand-decorated and of exquisite pattern. No wonder professional burglars have their eye on Newport in the season.

FIRES.

## FIRES.

AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 19.—A fire broke out to-night at 11 o'clock in the frame stable Second Ward, and the flames were at once communicated to the frame stables of Mrs. Aronitz, built near, and within twenty feet of the for-mer. The fire soon spread to the dwellingmer. The fire soon spread to the dwelling-house and small brick store-building on Third street belonging to Mrs. Kronitz, and occupied by A. Lenz, the hatter, as a flour, feed, and grocery store. A few feet south was situated the frame boot and shoe store of A. Schumacher; and this building, together with all the other buildings mentioned, were almost totally destroyed by the flames. A large proportion of the contents of the buildings were saved. The large frame dwelling-house of H. Wollering, adjoining Seibel's stables, had a most narrow escape from destruction, but was saved in a damaged condition. Through the active exertions of the firemen and citizens on hand to render assistance, all the furniture had been removed. The entire loss by the fire is about \$4,000, partially covered by insurance. Circumstances point strongly to the probability of incendiarism. When the flames were at their height a man was seen attempting to set fire to a small barn belonging to Ulrich & Lehr, near the Commercial Hotel, in a locality well fitted for a fire to spread and prove destructive to a large amount of property.

AT WINDSOR, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning the steamer Eighth Ohio, owned by A. E. Leavitt, of this city, took fire at the dock in Windsor, and burned to the water's edge. Loss, \$12,000 to \$13,000; insurance, \$12,000.

AT BEATRICE, NEB. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19 .- The flouring-mill of Wetherald Bros., at Beatrice, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, \$10,000 to \$15,000. Insured for \$5,000.

PASTIMES. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 19.—The grand regatta
to take place here the 23d, 23d, and 24th is exciting great interest throughout this State, Minuesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan. The time for entries has been extended until Monday evening. The St. Paul Club will arrive Milwaukee Club at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The first day's race on Wednesday, the 22d, will be occupied, first, at 2 p. m., by a single five entries, to be followed by a working boat race at 2:30, and at 3 p. m. by four-oared junior shells, for which there are already six entries, being two shells by the Madison Boat Club, one by two shells by the Madison Boat Club, one by the Minnesotas, one by the Burlington, Ia., one by the Zephyrs, of Detroit and one by the Mitchells, of Milwaukee. At half-past 3 a novelty in this day's programme is the race for the best lady oarsman, for which there are five entries. At 4 p. m. the race is for double senior sculls, two entries. The last race, at 4:30 o'clock, is a swimming race, seven entries, 200 yards and return.

On the 23d the programme is as follows: At 2 p. m., four-oared senior shells, four entries,—the Madison, Minnesota, Zephyr of Detroit, and Mitchells of Milwaukee; at 2:30 o'clock, a race for common boats, five entries: at 3 p. m.

race.
On the 24th there will be a grand sailing regatta on Lake Mendota, for which there are some thirty entries for all classes. The prizes for both sailing and rowing are superb. That the regatta will be a grand success is fully as-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—The Base-Ball Dir

tory met last night and decided to try for the strongest nine in the country next year, and also to join the League. Denny Mack is given exclusive control of the nine: J. E. McKeloy, of the Alleghenys, has signed for Indianapolis next year as centre fielder and change pitcher.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
London, Aug. 19.—The steamships City of
Berlin, Pereire, and Herder, from New York,
have arrived out.

If ladies who do not use the fragrant Sozodont will compare teeth with those who do, they will see in an instant more reasons for adopting it than can be composed into a newspaper paragraph. Read what that truly great and emihent lady physician, Mrs. E. B. Voorhees, of No. 51 West Forty-second street, New York, says: "I prescribe with the most beneficial rasults Gines' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. I unhesitatingly promotion I know of, rapidly absorbed and giving instant relief." For sale by all druggists.

There is nothing equal to a sound, solid set of teeth. They are kept so by using Bernard's Golden Dentilave. For sale by druggists everywhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The McChesney Dental Institute.—This well-known institute has now the permanent confidence of the great public of Chicago by their known fidelity to every professional trust. They have revolutionized the ancient arbitrary scale of high charges, proving to the world that as perfect character of work can be produced at \$5 a set as formerly commanded \$20, \$25, and even \$30.

The Delicious Family Medicine

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER Amili the wear, the weary, and the aged.

\$500 REWARD will be paid for a begtie of any other Extract or Resence
of Jamaica Ginger if found equal to it in fine
flavor, purity, and prompt medicinal effect.
Largest, Cheapest, and Best. Sold by all
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and
Dealers in Medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original
packages to obtain the trial betties for free
distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, General
Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Besten.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century. COLLINS' Voltaic Plasters.

THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic plat carefully attached together and imbedded in a Prous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grands medical agent of this century. It is a results and on ELECTRIC BATTERY

Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief permanent cures in the most distreading eases of the external muscular and nerve alimenta, and in dis-originating in a disordered condition of the elecu-or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt sure remedy in

sure remedy in
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Urampa,
St. Vitus' Dance, Scintica, Hip Complainte,
Spinal Affections, Nervous Palas and Irritations, Epilepsy or Pius preceeding from
Shocks to the Nervous System, Enpiress and
Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions,
Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and
Feeble Muscuiar Action, Great Screness
and Pain is Any Part of the Body.

The Best Planter in the World of Medicine, Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrap-ped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTEE, Proprietors. Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE SEASIDE LIDAS, SOCIOEN BALLFAX GENTLY DE LA CONTROL DE

1. FAST LYNNE, by Mrs Heary Wood (Bouble No.) 2002. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT. by Miss Malock.
3. JANE EYRE by Charlotte Bronte (Bouble No.) 2004. A WOMAN-HATRE, Charles Reade's new morel.
5. THE BLACK-INDIES, Jules Verne's latest.
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL, by Bulwer.
7. ADAM BEDE. by George Eliot (Double No.) 2008. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cedi Hay 1008. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cedi Hay 10010. THE MILL ON THE PROSE. by Life The Section of the Mill of the Section of the Sect

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN HAVE THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

FOR HALF A DOLLAR. RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS,

THAT

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

BOYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such s be intrinsic merit of the Royal Barino Powners, that to-day throughout the country il stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality asone has it gained so high a resolution and position is the kitchess of the sest Housekeepeers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superfority over all others, and that it will go further and make better blacult, rolls, cates, puddings, muffins, etc., than say other kind. It is warranted absolutely; sure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy land nutritions. Its gress strength, superior quality, and perfect antiformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent ilouanteeper who will give it a true. It contains the cases attempted a pure powder.

A special say antage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep any length of time in any climate, and is not like most other powders, to construct dan measure and spoid or exposure to the aumosphere.

The Horak Backing Powders is for sale by the best Grocero everywhete.

Provisions Very Weak-Wheat in Good thipping Demand, but De-clines on Futures.

drain Tending Downwards of Produce During the Week.

### FINANCIAL.

During the last week business has moved along usetly, with a steadily increasing volume in nearly all departments. Merchants are beginning to sel the stimulus of an approaching heavy fall rade, and a generally increasing activity can be officed in the streets, inspiring on all sides a more anyant and asperulfeeling. The receipts of cereby show only about 100,000 bu igcrease in the stale ever the previous week. Wheat and outsers each in excess of the previous week y short 200,000 bu, while oom fell a little more than the same amount. In the wheat districts have been freely upplied by city correspondents with all the currency they applied for, and the drain is sensibly selt in the fall of the price of New York exchange. It steadily declined during the week, till on Saturing 75@80c discount per \$1,000 was the crice, generally the lower figure, and even \$1.00 ras sometimes accepted. There was no unusual is made of the continuous side of the larger use for currency.

The banks have an abundance of money to supally the wants of city and country customers. The share of discount, as heretofore, is 8@10 per cent, penerally the lower figure. Call loans with approved collisterals can still be had at about 5@7 were cent, probably 6 being the more usual figure. As there is no special demand for payments that more as assaal is abundant for all the legitimate purposes of business. Good customers are treely supplied at 8@10 per cent.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 18 were as follows:

Date.

Easterny.

Clearings.

\$ 3,091,011

2,788,512

3,085,186

8,088,469

3,155,185

3,120,200 Balances. \$ 235, 784 \$15, 993 282, 330 295, 058 228, 579 404, 567 ....\$18,021.513 \$1,542,935

WERKLY BYJEW.

New York-Public.

The erchanges for the two weeks ending Ang. 11 a decidedly more favorable, in comparison with one of the corresponding weeks last year, than one was reason to expect. Several of the cities ow that communism has not been good for them, off if Pittsburg. St. Louis, and Chicago want to trid of about one-eighth of their business, they we learned that it can be done at the expense of erlot in two weeks for each city. Transactions New York last week were largely of the stock-boing sort, and the stock operations were largely itious and fraudulent, but the aggregate of stock meactions was not enough to explain an advance nearly 30 per cest in the clearings. It is worth the aggregate that the called the form and other important cities bort an improvement in exchanges. The returns

1876. \$599, 290, 484 80, 601, 610 76, 388, 940 38, 886, 653 20, 118, 461 16, 872, 306 16, 980, 471 10, 333, 916 9, 577, 063 8, 606, 082 7, 299, 842 7, 611, 468 \$1,012,088,443 \$1,009,614,808 \$888,726,596

ing Ang. 4) at San Francisco are included. The exchanges outside of New York, at ten cities for two weeks, and one city for one week, are \$279,-054, 941, against \$294, 436, 112 in 1876, a loss of 5.2 per cent. Of the large gain at New York, however, not more than \$100,000,000 can be attributed to excess of stock transactions overthose of last year, so that a slight increase remains in the exchanges arising from other business. In wiew of the interruption of trade caused by the strike, it is somewhat encouraging that the returns are not decidedly smaller than those of last year. Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Milwaukee, and New Orleans seem to be doing quite well under the circumstances. The improvement at San Prancisco is due to the recent change in the number of banks represented.

FOOLING THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The chiefs of the rival telegraph lines had a grand pow-wow at the Windsor last night. Western Union was represented by Mersrs. Orton, Vanderbift, Schefl, Cornell, and Durkee, and Mesers. Eckert. Sage, Keene, Dillon, Sampson, and Sim-

mee of dispute.

The magnitude of the meion these gentlemen are conspiring to cut may be measured by the fact that he above names represent an aggregate of over 100, 000, 000.

Monday, Aug. 19.

The gentiemen were interviewed.

Vanderbitt did not know anything.

Sage have everything,—even how to keep his mouth shut when asked whether he ever pulled any chestnuts out of the fire for Jay Gould.

Keene saie his voice was all for war, and he meant to have Jay Gould's scalp before he buried the tomahawk. Referring to Sage, he said: "The old man is going to fight, too, this time; don't you make any mistake about him. He has had that india-rubber backbone of his vulcanuzed and riveted up as stiff as a ramrod. They tried to bend him just now, in the committee, but he didn't 'give' a sent's worth more than he would for charity. Gould can't wheedle Sage this time any more than he would may some the fur fly before long."

Orton said nothing definite had been arrived at, but everything was progressing favorably.

Eckert gave out that till conference had served to show how impossible it was to arrive at any amicable arrangement. The more they talked, the wider they got apart.

Dillon sand he thought everything would be arranged by the time the general balance-sheet of the Union Pacific Railroad was ready for publication. Cornell, Durkee, Morgan, Schell, Sampson, and Simmons thought that the meion was ripe, and ought to be cut, but the trouble was, everybody wanted to get the biggest slice.

Jay Gould said he did not know there had been any meeting, and asked the reporter to tell him all about it. Finding that little game would not amswer, day became confidential and whispered:

"You must not say I said so, but they got along about as well as the monkey and the parrot."

"How did you find it out?"

"Why, as Sage came down-stairs mopping his gate with his cotton handkerenief, I heard him any. "Well, we had a h—Il of a time, didn't we?"

"Not Then perhaps it was Keene."

As the market is without variation we repeat our table of

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gold opened at 105% and blosed at 105%, with all rates to-day at these figures. Borrowing rates ranged from 1 per cent per hanum to 1-32 per cent until Monday.

Silver as London unchanged. Here, silver 123% a greenbacks and 117% in gold; coin %6% discount

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong.

ilroads strong opened less active and buoymorning the market was feveres, unsettled,
fluctuating. After midday a strong tone prejed, and there was quite an active business in
leading shares. At the opening prices declin
ilload per cent, which was followby an improvement of 1/4 to 2 per cent.

Later there was a reaction of \( \) to 1\( \) per cent, at the second Board an advance of \( \) to 3 per cent. The upward movement to-day was quite general, as was also the activity. The trunk line shares, Western stocks, coal roads, and telegraph all participating. The greatest advance of the day was in Alton & Terre Haute preferred, which advanced from 1\( \) to 18\( \) on increased dealings. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 47\( \) to 49\( \), fell off to 48, and still later rose to 49\( \), forming one of the principal features of the market. Delaware & Hudson, which closed last evening at 45\( \), sold up to 48\( \). Morris & Basez sold up to 75\( \) against 72\( \) at the close last evening.

The transactions were 18\( \), 000 shares, of which

Customs receipts \$210,000.
The Treasury disbursed \$56,000.
Clearings \$0,000,000.
Sterling dull; actual business, long 482%;

Sterling outs, statement is as follows: Loans, the weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$1,480,900; specie, decrease, \$1,581,000; legal tenders, decrease, \$288,800; deposits decrease, \$2,017,000; circulation, decrease \$143,600; reserve, decrease, \$1,475,550.

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 18.—The following closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Alpha 10 Justice closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Alpha 10 Justice
Best & Belcher 56 Kentuck
Best & Belcher 15 Leopard.
Buillon 66 Mexican.
Consolidated Virginia 284 Northern Belleex div.
California ex-div. 281 Overman
Ophir
Confidence 5 Raymond & Ely.
Caledonia 34 Silver Hill.
Crown Point 44 Savage
Exchequer 58 Segregated Belcher. 36 Gould & Cury 84 Union Consolidated.
Imperial Julia Consolidated. 1 Eureka Consolidated.
Julia Consolidated. 1 Eureka Consolidated. 5
PORRIGN.

Central, 60.

Paus, Aug. 18.—Renge, 106f 32½c.

Paus, Aug. 18.—The weekly statemen
Imperial Bank of Germany shows a dec
1,800,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock or

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. ris . 4,413 5,788 6,489 8,918
bu. 86,442 14,644 58,450 25,507
u. 510,029 305,129 186,108 229,450
u. 10,029 305,129 186,108 229,450
u. 4,220 2,440 63,536 16,857
bu. 4,720 2,240 2,136 2,540
d, bs. 653,716 287,7345 144,282 375,742
d, bs. 653,716 287,930 117,210 104,154
bs. 5,770 18,000 40,480 40,000
h. 86,770 112,640 2,338,921 1,159,647 29, 541 56, 605 42, 449 10, 695 202, 132 117, 588 10, 696 3, 241 2, 678 174, 600 118, 226 193, 685 40 213 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 3, 241 2, 574 2, 574 2, 574 3, 241 304.478 96,447 199,138 5,381 3,089 140, 965 3, 627 2, 690 214 127, 740 100 221, 477 Cattle, No.
Sileep, No.
Hides, Bs.
Highwin's, bris.
Wool, Bs.
Wool, Bs.
Wool, Bs.
Lumber, mft.
Salt, bris.
Poultry, coops
Game, pkgs.
Cacese, bas.
Cacese, bas.
Cacese, bas.
Cacese, bas. 1.017 2,775 655 6,609 31 298 415 511 2,227 638

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption, 743 bu wheat, 3, 172 bu corn, 2, 593 bu oats, 375 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 29 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 32 cars No. 2 do, 42 cars No. 1 spring, 144 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (282 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 132 cars high-mixed do, 422 cars and 18, 200 bm No. 2 corn. 86 cars rejected do. 3 and 18, 200 bu No. 2 corn, 86 cars rejected do, 32 cars no grade (645 corn); 32 cars white oats, 47 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (83 oats); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 42 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (61 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3, 8 cars extra do, 6 cars rejected (19 barley). Total (190 cars), 450 000. jected do (19 barley). Total (1,080 cars), 450,000 bu. Inspected out; 51,553 bu wheat, 287,975 bu corn, 38,166 bu oats, 1,617 bu rye, 833 bu barley. Total wheat inspected into store Saturday, 282 cars; for corresponding day last year, 36; do two years, 144; do three years ago, 588. Total for first eighteen days in August, 1,642 cars; do last year, 481; do two years ago, 2,144; do three years

ago, 3, 629 cars.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks end-

past week, and for the corresponding ing as dated:

\*\*Aug. 18, \*\*Aug. 11, \*\*Aug. 19, \*\*1877.\*\* 1877.\*\* 1877.\*\* 1877.\*\* 1877.\*\*

\*\*Flour, bris.\*\*

\*\*36, 482\*

\*\*36, 031\*

\*\*48, 548\*

\*\*Wheat, bu...

\*\*218, 991 2, 345, 371 1, 810, 682

\*\*Oats, bu...

\*\*25, 701 142, 785 28, 324

\*\*Barley, bu...

\*\*28, 383 22, 546 13, 491

\*\*Barley, bu...

\*\*28, 383 22, 546 13, 491

\*\*Cattlegge, No...

\*\*52, 589 75, 042 45, 568

\*\*Cattlegge, No...

\*\*Cattlegge, N 

| 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877 and there was no special weakness reported from the other side of the Atlantic, while our receipts were no larger than the recent average. But the bears were in the ascendant, and they literally "jumped upon" prices in their eageness to sell.

The shipping movement of the day was active, wheat being in good demand, while room was taken to carry out large quantities of corn. But the reported shipments of Friday were relatively small, and that furnished a foundation for the belief on the part of some that our grain will not be wanted at present prices in volume sufficient to absorb the receipts. A few took the opposite ground, that the downward movement of the past is enough to make farmers hold back and wait a little for a market, in which case the shorts might find themselves in a ninch.—corner rales or no cor-

The dry-goods market was fairly active for the roe dry goods market was fairly active for the season, and was steady and firm. The attendance of country buyers is noticeably on the increase, and the quantity of goods ordered through the mails is also daily increasing. Groceries were in good demand, and previous prices were thoroughly sustained. Coffees and rice still show a slight upward tendency. Sugar were moving featly. good demand, and previous prices were thoroughly sustained. Coffees and rice still show a slight upward tendency. Sugars were moving freely. Excepting standard A's, of which the supply is light, stocks are ample. Teas were in fair request at steady prices. No changes of importance were noted in the dried-fruit market. Fish were active for the time of year, and were steady and firm. Mackerel and codfish continue in scanty supply. Prices of butter were firm for good to choice qualities, and easy for low grades. No change was apparent in the cheese market. Oils were ordered with some freedom, and most kinds were steady. Carbon was stronger, owing to an advance at the East in crude oil. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood were quoted unchanged.

The demand for lumber is improving. The yard dealers are shipping large quantities of lumber West, and report an increased demand from this and adjacent States. The carp market was quiet Saturday in consequence of light efferings. Prices were steady. Wool was in moderate request at

quoted dull, with large stocks on hand. Broom-corn was quiet as usual in August, but the stock is light and the new crop promises to be smaller than that of last year, so there is little or ne disposition to reduce prices in the hope of attracting trade. Hides were steady under a fair inquiry and light Hides were steady under a fair inquiry and light receipts. The Eastern outlook also is brightening. The offerings of old hay continue light and sell readily to local dealers and shippers. The city is to a large extent supplied with new loose hay by the farmers. Seeds were less active, and in light supply except timothy, the receipts of which were the largest of the season, and tended to produce weakness. Poultry was unchanged. Green fruits were easier under large offerings.

Lake freights were active and firm; 3½c was taken early for corn to Buffalo, but later 4c was freely paid. Room was taken for 80,000 bu wheat, 450,000 bu corn. 14,000 bu oats, 34,000 bu ryes.

A50,000 bn corn, 14,000 bn oats, 34,000 bn rye, and 28,000 bn barley.

Rail freights were firm at previous rates. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 bs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain fig-

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points prising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, Aug. 11, 1977:

July 11, 77. Aug 4, 77. Aug 12, 78. Aug 14, 78. Wheat, bu... 2, 296, 861 2, 000, 282 7, 883, 326 7, 108, 893 Corn., bu... 10, 532, 283 9, 252, 216 6, 628, 044 7, 574, 549 Oats, bu... 1, 628, 385 1, 531, 339 2, 419, 708 1, 178, 723 Barley, bu... 233, 418 288, 826 529, 454 41, 987 Rye, bu... 453, 220 339, 228 358, 003 81, 930

Total, bu 14, 965. 167 13, 746, 871 17, 615, 535 16, 286, 172 DIRECT IMPORTS. of, and the customs duties leved on, the goods en-tered at Chicago for consumption during last week. Both values are in specie. The currency value in

Class of Goods.
Dry goods.
Plate glass.
Flax twine.
Musical merchandise. Argols. Millinery goods. Leaf tobacco.... \$61,676.45 ...\$116,610

EXPORTS OF CORN AND WHEAT. New York World, Aug. 16.

The following statement of exports of corn and wheat from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1877, is furnished at the Produce Ex-

circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city:

Cash wheat at \$1.02\%, intermediate charges 15\%c, would cost \$1.18 alongside ainp. At & freight, 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost about 44s. Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotations: Fair spring for prompt shipment, 48s & or about 70 per but in favor of shipments. Spring of the costs is quoted to the cost of the cost.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and very weak, though hogs were quoted firm with a light supply. The Eastern markets were tame, and Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per cwt in some descriptions of meats

scalp. Several cash lots of pork and lard were taken at the decline-presumably for shipment.

The Cincinnati Price Current says:
The statistics of summer packing continue to show a large increase over last year, and the weekly average of last season subsequent to the 1st of August has been exceeded during the past week. The hogs are coming in hearier, so that there is an increase in pounds as well as in number. It would seem that the lower prices prevailing for the product must result in a larger decline in hogs than has yet taken place, but as there is every indication that hogs will be lower as there is every indication that hogs will be lower during the winter packing season than the prices now current, it is not probable that any decline which is likely to take place will keep back hogs which are as heavy as most of those coming forward, for there is no lack of old corn in the country, and there are pleaty of young hogs to be fastened on the new crop, as soon as it is ripe enough to feed. There is an increase in the number of hogs packed since March 1, of 302, 500 head over the corresponding time last year, and an increase in average weight of fully 6 lbs.

The number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns furnished to the Chacinnail Frice Current, are as follows, at the undormentioned places:

Cincinnati, Aug. 16. 1877. 1878. 77, 200 Chicago, Aug. 15 1, 200, 000 174, 000 82, 000 174, 000 82, 15 100, 15 100, 15 100, 174, 000 82, 15 100, 100, 174, 000 82, 15 107, 000 82, 15 107, 000 83, 15 107, 000 84, 15 100, 15

Cedar Rapids, Aug. 11. 83, 980, 61, 851
Kansas City, Aug. 13. 98, 149 12, 630
Cleveland, Aug. 11. 94, 183 115, 265
Total, above places. 1, 601, 812 1, 359, 948
Approximate total at all places. 1, 829, 000 1, 428, 500
Increase. 1, 601, 812 1, 359, 948
Approximate total at all places. 1, 829, 000 1, 428, 500
Increase. 1, 601, 812 1, 359, 948
Approximate total at all places. 1, 829, 000 1, 428, 500
Increase. 1, 601, 812 1, 352, 948, 502, 900
Mass Ponce-per from Friday's latest prices. Sales seller September at \$12, 3024, 502, 145, 500 bris seller October at \$12, 3024, 601, 553, 145, 500 bris seller October at \$12, 3024, 601, 503, 142, 500 bris seller October at \$12, 3024, 601, 503, 142, 500 bris seller October at \$12, 3024, 601, 503, 143, 500 bris seller October at \$12, 3024, 201, 235 seller September at 812, 3024, 235 seller October. Seller the year closed steady at \$12, 3036, 12, 355 seller October. Seller the year closed seller October. Seller the seller september at \$12, 2024, 203, 500 bris seller October at \$1, 203, 601, 600 bris seller October at \$1, 203, 601, 600 bris seller September at \$1, 203, 600 bris seller September, or seller October at \$8, 125, 688, 30; and 2, 000 bris seller the year at \$1, 300 bris seller September, or seller October, and \$7, 875, 881, 800 bris, 13, 500 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, being quoted scarce, but sides were \$1, 200, 600 bris, 6

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, with no particular change in prices. There is seldom much export demand on Saturdays. Local buyers took a few lots, but were generally disposed to wait. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters, partly at \$6. 12%, and 425 bris spring extras. partly at \$4. 25. Total, 635 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6. 5067.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$6. 5067.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$6. 5067.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$6. 5067.00; fair to good spring, \$6. 0066.25; low spring, \$6. 756 foloe to fancy Minnesota springs, \$7. 00667.59; patent springs, \$6. 0069.00; low grade, \$3.0064.00; new spring, \$6. 0065.25; old rye, \$4. 0064.25; new do, \$3. 5063.75.

Brax—Was in better request and firmer. Sales were reported of 30 tons at \$8. 7569.00 per ton on track. Other descriptions of feed were also in good request, with little offering.

Cons-Mrat—Coarse was nominal at \$16.00 per ton on track. WHEAT—Was active and again weak on the whole, but very irregular. Futures declined 1611% per bu. while cash wheat was sirong at about the same prices at the previous day. The telegrams from Great Britain quoted cargoes easier and New York was reported inactive and lower to sell, while the weekly footings indicated an increase of soute 70.000 but no ur stocks in store since the previous Saturday. The news brought out sellers in force, chiefly shorts, as it seemed, and they continued to sell freely in spite of the fact that there were free buyers of cash wheat for September and the severe free buyers of cash wheat for September and Canadian account. This fact probably prevented a much more severe decline in futures. The prospect is fair for large receipts for the remainder of the month; but some prominent operators expressed the opinion that there were free buyers of cash wheat for September of the month; but some prominent operators expressed the opinion that there were for the count of the manners of the seven shopes. Count

Minnesona Winart—Sale was reported of 380 be No. 1 at \$1.16 on truck. The straight wheat it so good that buyers are slow to pay a big premium on Minnesota grades.

CRN—Was active for future delivery, and again weak. The market declined Bigling, and closed 150 like lower than the latest price of Friday. The greatest weakness was in this months deliveries, which were classed by the straight of the straight of the weakness was in this months deliveries, which were classed by the straight of the pain of the straight of the s

GENERAL MARKETS.

Inside brush, 454354c; inferior brush, 46344c; crooked do, 35434c.

BUTTER—Prices of this staple ranged essentially the same as at the beginning of the week, and excepting a slightly easier feeling in low grades the market was without visible change. Good to fancy grades continue to meet with a fairly active demand and are firmly held at the quoted prices. Stocks are by no means large, and holders are confident. We quote: Fancy creamery, 22325c; good to choice grades, 163 20c; medium, 13615c; inferior to common, 9312c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags are still moving freely and the market remains strong at the lately advanced prices. In other lines also business is better than usual for the time of year. We repeat our quotations as follows: Bark, 25c; Montanp, 234c; Lewiston, 2234c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 204c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 1436164c; gunnies, singles, 1436166; do, double, 2444225.

18\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; do, double, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\)625. CHEESE—Not much activity was apparent in the cheese trade, and for anything not strictly prime the market lacked firmness. In a small way 94,610c was being realized for the finest full creams, but 94c was the outside figure for round lots. We quote: Good to

GREEN FRUITS—Native varieties were in large supply and fair request, at somewhat easier prices. The demand was chiefly local, though some outside orders were filled early. Tomatoes are now supplied by local gardeners, and prices are so low that few are coming in by rail. Blackberries, cultivated, \$2, 25; do wild, \$1,50@1.75; apples, \$2.0%3.00 per brl; crab apples, 30@40c per basket; passes, 50@65c per basket; do Bartletts, 75@85c; peaches, 20@75c per basket, and 75c@81.00 per box; grapes, 50@65c per basket, and 75c@81.00 per box; grapes, 50@65c per basket, on \$2.00@1.20 per 100; musk do, \$3.00@4.00 per 100; oranges, \$6.00@7.00 per box; lemons, \$6.50@7.00 per box; Calpfornis pears, \$4.00@4.50; do grapes, \$4.00@4.50; do grapes,

Se per B: tomatoes, 158:220 per Dx; water-metons, \$8.0081.200 per 100; musk do, \$3.0084.00 per 100; oranges, \$6.0087.00 per bx; California pears, \$4.0084.50; do grapes, \$4.0084.50; do

ket. A sair movement was witnessed at the following prices:

GUNDOWDER—Common, 39432c; good do. 35433c; medium, 43644c; good do. 48645c; fine, 53638c; finest, 63638c; finest, 63632c; choice, 68373c; choicest, 63438c; faney, \$1.00 (41.10).

IMPERIAL—Common, 29433c; good do. 33639c; medium, 3840c; good do. 43645c; fine, 44650c; finest, 53638c; choices, 63688c; choicest, 70673c.

YOUNG HYNON—Common, 29638c; good common, 29633c; medium, 3840c; good do. 43645c; finest, 53638c; choicest, 6868c; dolerat, 88488c.

JAPAN—Common, 24628c; good common, 39632c; medium, 23643c; good medium, 38640c; fine, 43645c; finest, 53680c; choicest, 68680c; choicest, 68680c; choicest, 68680c; choicest, 68680c; finest, 53680c; choicest, 58680c; finest, 53680c; choicest, 58680c; finest, 53680c; finest

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet Saturday, the offerings being very light. Three or four sales were made early to the city trade, leaving the market nearly bare. A small feet is expected the first of this week. Piece-staff sold at \$8.50 for Manistee. Inch was nominal at \$8.00 (8.30 for common and \$9.00012.00 for the better grades. Lath were steady at \$1.3081.25. Shingles

were stronger user a better demand at \$1.76-2. 10. Sales: Cargo sehr Stromach, from Ludington, 180,000 ft plece-stuff at \$7.50; cargo sehr B. Gaikins, from Man istee. 1.000,000 A shingtes, Chapin's brand, at \$2.10. Lumber freights were quoted higher at \$1.25 for Ludington and \$1.37% for Manistae.

As the yards trade ir active. Orders are coming in the country, especially those sections where grain to being markers of freely. A good deal of lumber is seen to merchants west of the Mississippi, who ordinarily get tactf supplies of the river lumbermen. Some of this is miber is sent out to fill contracts made some time ago, but fresh orders are coming from these sections daily. The demand is chiefly for common staff, which cells at a wide range of prices. A good many bills are and but fresh orders are coming from these sections daily. The demand is chiefly for common stuff, which sells at a wide range of prices. A good many bills are made out at \$8.75. There is no prospect of an immediate advance. Dealers say they are doing a large business, but at such low prices that, even with a knowledge of the higher mathematics, it would be difficult to figure out a profit. Quotations:

First and second clear. It so 2 inch. \$ 34.00

First and second clear. It so 2 inch. \$ 30.00

First and second clear dressed sisting. 15.50a16.00

First common dressed siding. 15.50a16.00

First common dressed siding. 15.50a16.00

Fioring, first common, dressed. 22.00 se25.00

Flooring, third common, dressed. 16.00s/17.00

Box boards, B. 14 inches and uswards. \$27.00

Box boards, C. 14 to 12 inch. \$2.00s/32.00

C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. \$2.00s/32.00

C stock boards, 12 to 16 linch. \$2.00s/32.00

C stock boards, 12 to 16 linch. \$2.00s/32.00

Feating. 9.50@11.00 9.50@11.00 LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 9, 905 9, 274 9, 474 7, 533 10, 099 5, 000 .. 18, 028 ...15, 931 ...15, 969 ...20, 001 ...17, 963 3,916 2,923 4,301 4,352 3,627 214

were taken st \$5.759.00, and at \$5.250.5.65 quite a number of saies were effected, but the great bulk of the week's trading was done at prices below \$4.50.—the larger part at \$2.5004.25. Saies of Colorado cattle were noted at \$3.2504.50, and of Texanas at \$2.503.24.0. Native cows were more than ordinarily picentiful, and they sold cheap, \$2.5062.75 betog the prevailing prices. A few choice found buyers at \$3.2503.50, while inferior descriptions sold as low as \$2.0062.5. Veals were saiable at \$3.0063.50 per 100 hs, and mileh cows at \$25.00640.00 per head, according to quality. Saturday's market was quiet and steady at the following QUOTATIONS:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Hoos—Steady and unchanged at \$4.75@5.25.
CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; only a local demand. RECEIPTS—HOSS. 700; cattle, 400.
CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Hoos—Steady and firm; common. \$4.50@4.75; light, \$5.10@5.25; packing. \$4.80@5.00; butchers', \$5.10@5.20. Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 5,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool, Aug. 18-11:30 a. m.—Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s; spring, No. 1, 12s
No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d

club, No. 1, 12s 10c; No. 2, 12s 10c.
No. 2, 28s.
PROVISIONS—POPK, 52s 6d. Lard, 43s 9d.
Litherool, Aug. 18—Evening.—Cottox—Duil and
cader: 64d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export,
500; Afnerican, 3,050.
Brandstuffs—California white wheat, average, 11s

BERADSTOPPS—California white wheat, average, 11 10464128 2d; club, 128 10d; spring; 10s 8464128; winter. 1286428 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 2886208 3d. Oats—American, 34638 6d. Barley, 3s 6d.

Pras—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 4586508.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52s 6d. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Long clear bacon, 35s 6d; short do, 37s 6d. TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s 6d; refined, 1186118 9d. LINNEED OIL—28s 6d.

RESINETS OF URPARTINE—27s.

CHENEE—American, 51s.

ANYWERS, 40g. 18.—PETROLEUM—31s 9d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Irads:

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Irade:
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 53s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 37s: short ribs, 37s 64; long clear, 33s 64; short clear, 37s 64; shoulders, 32s; hams, 52s. Lard, 43s 9d. Prime mess beef, 91s; India mess beef, 95s; extra india mess, 108s; cheese, 51s; tallow, 41s.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—LIVERPOOL—MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 53s; fair average California, 586359s. Corn unchanged. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn unchanged. Fair average quality of new spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail during the present or following month, 46s 6d. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 56s. Nearly due, 58s 6d. Weather in England Spe.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
Aug. 18.—COTTON—Steady at 12;491234c;
futures closed weak; August, 11.536;11.53c; September,
11.30611.40c; October, 11.91611.92c; November, 11.78
611.79c; December, 11.80611.81c; January, 11.936;
11.94c; February, 11.08611.10c; March, 11.24611.25c;
April, 11.38611.43c.
PLOUR—Very quiet and unchanged; receipts, 12,000
bris. Rye flour heavy; \$4.0065.00.
CORS—MRAL—Quiet at \$3.0085.30.
GRAIX—Wheas lower rates, market closing heavy:
receipts, 106,000 bu: inferior spring, 82%c; old No. 2
Milwaukee, \$1.88; ungraded red and amber Western,
\$1.2561.38; No. 2 red Western, August, \$1.34461.35;
do September, \$1.25%1.26%, Rye scarcely so firm:
No. 2, 69c. Barley nominal; mait quiet. Corn lower,
closing heavy; receipts, 309,000 bu; hot, warm, and
inferior Western mixed, 50634c; ungraded do, 56657c;
steam do, 55665c, yellow Western, 586584c. Oats
heavy and irregular; receipts, 32.000 bu: mixed Western and State, 236 27c; white do, 32652c.
hove—Quiet and unchanged.
GROCKRES—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged.
GROCKRES—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged.
Sugar dull and lower: fair to good refining, 886696c;
prine, 886; refined dull and nomanged. Rice quiet but
steady.
Parnouxus—Dull and heavy; crude, 7%c; refined,

Hore—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCKRIKS—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged.

GROCKRIKS—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged.

Sugar dul and lower: fair to good refining, 846986;;
grandy.

PRINOLEUN—Dull and heavy; crude, 7%c; refined, 13%c.

TALLOW—Firm at \$1.8561.92%.

RESIN—Firm at \$1.8561.92%.

SPHRITS TEMPENTINE—Steady at 34%c.

EGGS—Dull: Western. 1461546.

LEATHER—Steady; Ello Grande hemlock sole, and Buenos Ayres light, middle, and heavy weights. 226—25c; California, do. 22423-9c; common do. 21%224c.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm: domestic neces. 39585c; tubed. 41644c; pulled. 252452; unserted for the control of the cont

67.50; Minnesots do. Fr. Augs. Co. High grades, Sc. Co. 9, 25.

Grain—Whest quiet; new No. 1 red. \$1,4521.50; do No. 2, \$1,4521.46; new No. 1 red. \$1,4521.45; new No. 2 red. \$1,4521.45; new No. 3 red. \$1,5521.40. Corn quiet; yellow, 600; mer. \$1,5452.50; new mixed, \$1,5521.40; new white, 333-336; new mixed, 30,5526. Red. \$1,54526; new white, 333-36; new mixed, 30,5526. \$1,47521.70. Beef hams, 20,54621c; india mess beef, 226625c; lowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin extras, 20,521c; Western Reserve, 30,522.

gan, and Wisconsin extras, 2022.

2022.

Eugs-Western, 13914c.

Eugs-Western, 13914c.

CHERRY-Steady: Western full cream, 949104
akimmed, 856255c.

PETROLEUM-Firm: refined, 134c; crude, 94c.

WHISKY-Firm: Western, 81.12.

WHISKY-Firm: RALTINORE. WHISKY-Firm; Western, 81, 12.

BALTHORE.
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STATEMORE.
BALTHORE.
Wheat-Western lower and active; Western lower and active; Western lower and active; Western lower red. 31. 25. 25. Aureus, 81, 30%,681,31; September, 81, 25%; Steamber, 81, 250, Corn—western active and lower; mixed spot and August, 65%; September, and lower; mixed spot and August, 65%; September,

500,000 je. Onte fairly active and emier; Western white, new, 31,832; mixed 20,830c. Rvs dull and lower PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
PRINGLEUM—Unchanged.
PRINGLEUM—Enailer; crude. Tide; refined, 13%c.
COFFER—Unchanged.
12:
RECEIPTS—Flour. 2 200 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; term
\$25,000 bu; cols. 95,000 bu; ryc. 2 300 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; com. 92,000 be.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady
11c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady;

10.

ELOUR—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady with a good demand, at 25% 50c. Rye steady, with a good demand, at 57%56c. Barley dull and nominal.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$13.00. Lard dull and lower to sell; steam, \$8.40; kettle, \$9.502. 10.00. Bulk meats in fair demand, but at lower rates; \$4.75, \$4.83, \$6.65, \$8.60006. \$6.7. Bacon steady at 50/655c; 77%668c.

WRINKY—Active and firm at \$1.03.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LITSRED OIL—Steady at 556, 57. Bacon steady at 50/655c; 77%668c.

TOLEDO.

TO

SC. RECRIPTS-Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu; rge, none; barley, none.

MILWAUERE, WIL, Aug. 18.-Flour-Dull and nominal Grans—Wheat dull; opened at an advance of 4c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.046; August, \$1.024; September, 8sc; No. 5, \$1.00. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 414c. Osta dull and lower; No. 2, 2256323c. Rye in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 325c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, September,

No. 1, 3256. Bariey steady: No. 2 spring, September, 68c.
FREGHTS-Wheat to Buffalo, 446c.
RECRIPTS-Flour, 2, 900 bris; wheat, 42, 000 bn.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheat, 107, 000 bn.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheat, 107, 000 bn.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—COTYON-Firm; 11c.
FLOUE-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher.
Corn dull, with little doing; white, 50c; mixed, 48c.
Rie and oats unchanged.
Wainsviews-Forkquiet at \$13,75@14.00. Bulk means quiet at 516c; 75@27%c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.
Whinsviews-Firmer at \$1.08.
Bagoing-Quiet at \$156c.
Tobacco-Unchanged.
NEW OLLEANS, A. A. MEW ORLEANS.
NEW OLLEANS, La. A. A. 18.—CORN-Dull, weak and lower: mixed, 55c; while, 60:652c.

NEW ORLEANS, La, Aug. 18.—Cors.—Dull, weak and lower: mixed, 58c; white, 600:62c.
CORN-MEAL-Firmer; held at \$2.4862.50.
COPFRE—Quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime. 15%:620%c.
Others unchanged.
MONETARY—Gold, 105%(6105%; sight exchange, % premium; sterling, 511.

INDIANAPOLIS.
IN

Boston, Aug. 18.—Flours—In fair demand and prices gradually settling down.
Grant—Corn quiet and demand moderate. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1 white, 45c; No. 1 mixed, 20:332c.
Oswego, Aug. 18.—Grann—Wheat weak; old extra Detroit, \$1.40; new white State, \$1.33. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo, 56c.

No. 2 Toledo, 58c.

BUFFALO. Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Market inactive; buyers and sellers apart; quoistions nominal.

CANAL FREIDHTS—Sign for corn to New York.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; 10%c; c, sales, 100 bales; receipts, 46; shipments, 4; glock, 6, 134.

Others unchanged.

TOBACCO.

Reported by Alexander Harthill, Expler.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—With aggreg to transactions of 102 hhds more this week than last, the market has shown more signs of life than for two or three weeks past, owing to the better assortments of desirable kinds on particular days with, however, some frregularity in prices. In dark tobaccos, the offerings of better grades of shipping and Swiss wrapping leaf were better, the latter ranging at \$14.25, \$15.00, and \$18.75, which, quality considered, are fully up to previous quotations, the latter not being the strictly true types as could be wished, but taken as the best the offerings afforded. Nondescript and very prisy hogsheads of common to medium heavy leaf largely predominated, and sold within previous prices, with comparatively few lugs offered, which have been firmer throughout the week, and closed to-day firm at last quotations. Manufacturing red sorts have been in rather limited supply, but apparently enough for the demand, medium ripe Missouri leaf being taken on manufacturing account, as being relatively lower than Kentucky. Light-bodied lug and leaf sold up to quotations, and in some cases beyond, with small offerings, but are not quotably higher. Heavier-bodied red medium to good leaf fillers have been sparingly offered, and sold at irregular figures at times, while fine have commanded full prices whenever offered, which has been seldom, the market for all good to fine heavy fillers closting with more steadiness, and firm. Cutting tobaccos have been in better supply, and some of the best crops sold here this season were offered on Thursday with more steadiness, and afrm. Cutting tobaccos have been in better supply, and some of the best crops sold here this season were offered on Thursday and to-day, and commanded full prices, the best fetching \$16.00, \$18.25, and \$19.00, with lower grades selling full up to quotations, and arm. Several lots of Missouri leaf met with rather slow sale, common. In dry order, averaging \$5.10, and medium \$6.5068.00, Usefull ripe manufacturing allers selling up to \$7.20. Trash and common dark lug smokers are the selling that the selling the selling up to \$7.20. Trash and common dark lug smokers are leading buyers during the own are the sealing buyers during the own and a sealing the sealing buyers during the own and the sealing buyers during the seal

WOOL. Bosrox, Aug. 18.—Wool very dull; sales quite limited. The principal transactions have been in delaine and comologs at 50655c for washed; 53640c for unwashed; 50hio, 44464746 for No.1 and X; 50c for choice XX and above; medium and X, 44647c; XX, 48650c; Michigan, 416425c; Wisconsin, 4056841c; pulled, very quiet; stocks light; 35644c for superfine and X.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS,

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Business moderate with packsige houses and jobbers. Cotton goods in steady request, with most activity in Cheviots and dyed ducks.

Prints in fair demand, and ginghams active. Lancaster
ginghams advanced half a cent. Woolen goods in
steady request. Foreign dry goods moving slowly.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—PETROLEUM—Market very firm: standard white, 110 deg. test oil, 11%c. Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—PETROLEUM—Steady: crude, \$2.67% a2.70 at Parker's; refined, 13%c, Philadeiphia

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm SPECIAL NOTICE.

FIRESIDE LIBRARY. 

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

SPAIN, Aug. 18, 12 m. EGYPT, Sept 1, 10:30 at
ENGLAND, Aug. 25, 6 a. m. ITALY, Sept 28, 3 p. m ENGLAND, Aug. 25, 6a. m. | ITALI, Sept 28, 3 p. m. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK, Aug. 16, 9a. m. | CANADA, Aug. 23, 3 p. m. Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 52s, currency. Drafts for El and upparato on Greas Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LAHSON, 4 South Clark-st. North German Lloyd.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate, day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 210; second cabin, 260, gold; steerage, 230 currency For freight or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Scamper. Tuesday, Aug. 14
SOMERS-T. Western. Tuesday, Aug. 28
Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Stoerage \$31.
Return theises at favorsule rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$28.
Apply to WM. F. WHITE,
67 Clark-S., Michigan Central Ratiroad. MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batellere,

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuine purgante, and digitalite, and digital care. Even down a counterfeit. Leroy, of Rue Neute des Petits Champs, Paris. INJECTION CADET

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. -- Saturday excepted. \*Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. † Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a

. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. a—Depos corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, Dear Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randorph-st.

Leave. Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Past Kr. 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 8: Louis & Springfield Ex. 9:400 s. m. 8:00 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 9:00 s. m. 3:40 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 p.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. 

HICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st., and at depots. Mafi and Express, Ottawa and Streator. 7-25 a.m. 7-45 p.m. Rockfrd, D'buqua, &Sloux City 10:000 a.m. 3:15 p.m. Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Pacific Nightly of Stream 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Pacific Nightly of Stream 10:00 p.m. 8:35 a.m. Ransa City, Atchison, St. Joe. and Texes Express. 10:00 p.m. 8:35 a.m. 8:35 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 8:55 a.m.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 6:55 p. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Kaiamazoo Accommodation. 3:45 p. m. 10:39 a. m. Atiantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 9:30 a. m.

FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 88 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFARS, 
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1877.

Sealed proposals, madersed "Proposals for flour,
corn," etc. (as the emay be), and directed to the
Commissioner of Indian Proposals for flour,
line of Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877, for
furnishing at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Sioux City, St. Paul, or Yankton, the following
sapplies for the Indian service, viz:

2 670,000 pounds of flour,
Also a variety of other articles, consisting of carpeters and smiths supplies, hardware, stationery, farming implements, means of transportation, wood, hay,
etc., etc., lists of which can be had on application to
E. M. Kingsley. 30 Clinton-place, New York, Maj.
Hughes, Stoux City, Capt. W. H. Nash. Che penns,
Chias, Omnes accommended for Indian Commissioners, and read publicly, beginning and read publicly,
regioning and read publicly, beginning and read publicly,
segments, and read publicly, beginning and read publicly,
regioning and publicly and the commissioners of the amount of the proposal: and shall be forfeited
of craft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs, to be held by him until the execution of
the contract, upon some United States Depositor,
which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum
award shall fall to be in case any bidder receiving an
award shall fall to the work of the commissioner of
Indian Affairs, to be held by him until the execution of
the contract, upon some United States Depositor,
which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum
award shall fall to the own of the commissioner of the proposal and

The sugar must be packed in barrels. full head-lined. The sait must be dry and packed in barrels ready for salpment.

The prices named must to "set." In no case will any allowance be made for sacks, boxes, or barrels.

All articles furnished under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, and will be subject to strict inspection.

In executing the contract, the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per cest.

A joint and several bond, in the full amount of the contract, duly executed, with two or more sureties, and conditioned for the faithful peformance of the contract, duly executed, with two or more sureties, and conditioned for the faithful peformance of the contract surface in particulars, must accompany the same. The surface is the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidity of the sureties must be \$1.50 \text{ any other party.}

No commissions.

A Vigorous Favor o

An Ancient

RE

Last Sermon

berlain-Maj. Cole

PAY

There were tur other day a nun ouring the close ginning of the mated at Den sent to THE TRE thinking that d the leading min mountains, peo Owe no man any Bomans, ziti., 8. In my former of laid before you gether with the

creditor: the ev what he receive delay of payment evils and inconverted, and creeki, it may be, inevita now proceed the of the proceed the of what a life of what a life. It is kind to every includent to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to every includent to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to every includent to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to every includent to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life. It is kind to ever oence, and those in a life of the life. It is life of life of life. It is life of life of

shalt he in wart too he observes that "with other men's neith himself stones he erecis a sure ment of the receis a sure ment of the next place of quality who is will consider what how to pay them, and calmness what your family, your is for this that others of the same emisent in vice! than others, if ye expected of you to generosity; it support merit in a ceem to be long we familious autiquity. fabulous antiquity be expected of you Surely it night at pay your debts an in truth, ye would not feel and would not fail and revarence ever provided you day expect to be expected unreasonable appointed.

In the next play wealthy and cover In the next place whealthy and core the most mexcass who have made or industry of or be expected from the industry of or be expected from the class iv. When it he widow's out of he, 'sell the oil thou and thy chile reason of this is of the sell of the control of the sell of the sel

reason of this is control of the is a not ours. It is to our keeping, and than we have so And chough to God for his in aims and ac least we can do is what a solemn re what a solemn re blessings of Prov and all with who that the Apostle these men, and t these men, and the bound in confider thing but love in what purpose is a of avaries? To a curse on these leave a memory and offensive belit: 5 They are as gone and brough the way as all out the earn af corn.

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HE TABLE. RTURE OF TRAINS MCE Marks. - Saturda

Sherman House) and Leave. | Arrive.

in through, between Chi-leaving Chicago at 10:36

an or any other form a d Kinzie-sta. MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. | Arrive. \*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. † 9:00 p. in. ‡ 6:30 a. ip. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

VER SHORT LINES.
Ir Madison-st. bridge, and
Diffee, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive. ST. PAUL BAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

\* 7:50 a. m. \* 7:30 p. m.

\*10:00s. m. \* 4:00n. in. \* 5:05 p. m. \*11:00 a. m. + 9:00p. m. : 7:00a. in. kee. Tickets for St. Paul ser vis Madison and Prairie LaCrosse, and Winona. AL BAILROAD. oot of Twenty-secon | Loave. | Arrive.

3:40 a. m. \$7.50 a. m. \$8.20 p. m. \$7.50 a. m. \$3.20 p. m. \$7.50 a. m. \$4.30 p. m. \$4.30 p & QUINCY RAILBOAD. h-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 | Leave. | Arrive. nd ... • 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. ty •10:00 a.m. • 3:15 p.m. ... •10:30 a.m. • 3:40 p.m. ... \*10:30 a.m. \* 3:46 p.m. \*8 \* 9:30 p.m. \* 6:35 a.m. ha †10:00 p.m. \* 6:55 a.m.

e. +10:00 p.m. ‡ 6:55 a.m. AL RAILROAD. foot of Twenty-second-st. southeast corner of Han and at Paimer House. Leave. Arriva. | Leave. | Arrive.

8:00 a, m. † 7:00 p. m. 9 5:15 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m. 9:10 p. m. § 8:00 a. m. & OHIO.

Building, foot of Mon-Clark-st., Palmer House, Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. IIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

TI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Carroli-sta., West Side.
Depart. | Arrive. PACIFIC RAILEOAD
and Sherman-sts. Ticket
Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

IGATION. TEAMERS o until 9 a. Ill.
goes through to
pids, and Muskepied. 7 p. Ill.
and Pentwater,
nday excepted, at 9 a. Ill. m., Sunday s ex-

ran-av. 7 p. THE INTERIOR, 2 or Inplan Affairs, Noron. July 26, 1877.

1 "Proposals for four, be), and directed to the fairs, care 212, W. B. bux City, Ia. will be ready, Aug. 22, 1877, for adelphia. Baltimore, Chirvankton, the following e, viz:

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all crop, sound, dry, and 60 pounds to the bushel-cs, resewed. a barrels, full head-lined. cked in barrels ready for "net." In no case will cks, boxes, or barrels.

cks, boxes, or barrels.
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ction.
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act to an extent not exthe full amount of the two or more sureties, and aformance of the contract company the same. The state evidenced by their is property.

I will be permitted to be led by, any other party, of the Secretary of the Commissions. An Ancient but Timely Discourse --- "Pay Your Debts."

RELIGIOUS.

A Vigorous Pulpit Exhortation in Favor of "Poor Richard." Last Sermon of the Rev. L. T. Cham-

berlain--- All Things Through Christ.

Mai. Cole Preaches on Gospel Temperance.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

There were turned in to a paper-mill man the other day a number of old sermons preached during the close of the last century and the be-ginning of the present one by the Rev. Mr. Unlerwood, a Congregational minister who offi-Eastern Massachusetts. Some of them were sent to THE TRIBUNE by their new owner, he thinking that during this vacation-season, when the leading ministers are by the sea or in the mountains, people might like to read some of the plain talk of other days. Here is a speci-

Owe no man anything but to love one another. -Bomans, xiii., 8.

In my former discourse from these words I laid before you the duty of paying debts, together with the evils which attend the neglect of it, both as they regard the debtor and the creditor: the evils to the debtor of being im-

gether with the evils which attend the neglect of it, both as they regard the debtor and the creditor: the evils to the debtor of being imposed on either as to the value or quantity of what he received on trust, and thus exposing himself to inevitable ruin; to the creditor, the delay of payment in due time draws endless evils and inconveniences after it,—loss of time, trade, and credit, and, in consequence of these, it may be, inevitable and complicated ruin. I now proceed to make some application of what has been suggested to all orders and degrees of men who allow themselves in the neglect of this duty. And first, let me again ask the thoughtless spendthrift what can be the consequence of running in debt with all who will trust him but utter ruin to himself and others? If the persons with whom you deal are honest and indigent, how can you answer it to your humanity to bring misery and destruction on the most pitiable and deserving of the human race,—to destroy those by your expenses which even crueity and tyrany would be tender of? And, what is most provoking and insufferable is, that those who allow themselves in this conduct often pass on the world under the character of gooe-natured men, and you will often hear it said that such an one is an enemy to none but himself, but the real truth is, that a vicious man, whatever he may be in his intentions, is in effect an enemy to the society in which he lives. And more particularly a vicious good-nature is one of the cruelest characters in life. It is kind only when it ought not to be. It is kind to every evil and every villainy. It is indulgent to everything but honesty and innocence, and those it is sure to sacrifice. A good-natured villain will surfeit a sot and gorge a zlutton. Nay, will glut his horses and his dogs with that food for which the vendors must one day starve to death in a prison. A good-natured of monster will be gay in the spoils of widows and orphans. Good-nature separated from virtue is one of the worst characters in human life. And, ergo, if

which sweetens all other afflictions, will perpetually sharpen and inflame this. As the gayety and giddiness of youth goes off, the wants of age will become more sharp and more inconsolable to the last day of life. And, ergo, the son of Sirach, well advises: "Be not made a bergar by banqueting upon borrowing, for thou shalt lie in want for thy own life." And, again, he observes that "He that buildeth his bouse with other men's money is like one that gathereth himself stones for the tomb of his burial. He erects a sure monument not only of his folly, but of his ruin also."

In the next place, I apply myself to the man of quality who is guilty of this vice. If you will consider what you owe to your recitions and how to pay them, consider at least with coolness and calmness what you owe to yourselves, to your family, your country, and your God. Was it for this that ye were distinguished above others of the same rank, only to become more eminent in vice? Will ye pretend to be better than others, if ye renounce humanity? It is not expected of you that you perform heroic acts of generosity; that you reward virtue and support merit in distress? These expectations seem to be long vanished and only the boast of fabulous antiquity. But methinks it might still be expected of you that you do common justice. Surely it might still be expected that you should pay your debts and keep your promises. And, in truth, ye would not be void either of dighity or dependence, if ye did even this. Mankind are already too much prejudiced in your favor, and would not fail to pay you sufficient regard and reverence even if you did them no good, provided you did them no mischief. But if ye expect to be esteemed not only without generosity, but even without justice, ye are indeed unreasonable, and may be sure to be disappointed.

In the next place, I apply myself to the more wealthy and covetous. These are, of all others,

Ison from his brethren in the same condition as the purched and impoverished earth expects relief from the showers of rain. Consequently, when, instead of being aided, he is oppressed by his brethren, and the little remains of his substance is torn from him, he is then in the condition of the earth,—ravaged and ruined by the very means appointed by Providence to refresh and make it fruitful; and all its seed, all the means and hopes of a future harvest, swept away with its best mold. A poor man that oppresseth the poor is the cruelest monster in nature; and it is the just payment of Almighty God that with what measure ye mete it should be measured to you again." "He that doth wrong," says the Apostle, "shall receive for the wrong which he hath done. As he hath done, it shall be done unto him. His reward shall return on his own head." Col. III., 25. And, ergo, as ye expect mercy, and protection, and blessing from God, do judgment and justice after your power to all who deal with you; and be merciful after your power, for the righteous Lord loveth righteousness; and whatsoever good any man doeth the same shall he receive of the Lord. So that a man shall say, "Verily there is a food that judgeth the earth."

ALL THINGS THROUGH

CHRIST.

SERMON BY THE REV. L. T. CHANBERLAIN.
The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, who has been pastor of the New England Congregational Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, for the past eight years, preached his last sermon in Chicago yesterday morning, as he goes bence soon to Norwich, Conn., where he will take charge of another field. His discourse was not what could be called a farewell sermon, being a continuation of that preached

he will take charge of another field. His discourse was not what could be called a farewell sermon, being a continuation of that preached the previous Sunday, with a view of impressing more forcibly upon the minds of his hearers the importance of making absolute Christian perfection their standard. His text was:

I can do all things through Christ, which strengthenethime. — Philipians, it., 13.

The word "can," he said, was apparently used by Paul not in the mere sense of possibility, but in some large degree of actual accomplishment; and it was significant, after his experience, that he should write these words of his spiritual success. It should bring to our hearts the thought that Paul had somehow found the secret of divine strength,—that he could tell where the source of power was, and, in the light of it, was pressing on successfully to the end which we sought. If we would get the most help from his example we must ask ourselves how it was that he found strength in Christ, and by what means Christ gave him add in the great struggle. It was because Paul was grateful to Him; and his sense of gratitude for favors grow greater and greater. This suggested what the Christian soul owed to Christ. We should think of what He had done for us,—of what we were before He came, and of what He had accomplished by bringing us into His Kingdom; and as we thought of this our hearts should go out in a limitless and thankful devotion. Paul grew in strength the more he grew into the likeness of Christ, and found that He was bringing blessings to him day by day. He drew his inspiration from the present as well as the past. We, too, needed to reinforce our past thankfulness by the remembrance of the relations it had to us to-day.

The Christian life in the soul would cease if

I can do all things through Christ, which trengthenethme.—Philipians, is... 13.

The word "can," he said, was apparently characteristic and the said, was apparently characteristic and it was suctified and the said, was apparently characteristic and it was suctified and the said, was apparently characteristic and it was suctified and the said of the sai too, needed to reinforce our past thankfulness by the remembrance of the relations it had to us to-day.

The Christian life in the soul would cease if Christ should withdraw His agency. So we should bring Him home to ourselves,—should remember that He was an ever-present Savior. When the soul thanked Christ for what He was doing for it now—when it was filled with thankfulness for the present—it would run back along the record of benefactions and count even the earliest a blessing. Paul's gratitude was not of a personal nature. He was moved by the thought that Christ had made an atonement not only for him, but for the whole world. Christ was to Paul in himself simply all in all,—the King eternal and immortal. Would not such a conception of Christ be the source of might and power to us in our life! Would not such considerations of Him bear us toward new strength or a new victory when temptations come, when there is a plea for the omission of duty! We should think of Christ as human and Divine,—trust Him, and gain a blessing by serving Him, and day by day grow in His likeness. It was Paul's cherished thought in the days to come, even in this life, that he should be able to gain a better and better victory over evil. That heart worked successfully that worked with a well-cherished hope. Therefore Mr. Chamberlain bid his hearers to let their souls be faithful, with a radiant hope touching the future which the promises of Christ inspired. Could any one who had such a hope be content with imperfections? If perfection were not our standard, we should never know how much of helo we needed. If we did not know how great was the end, we should never attain it.

In conclusion, he urged all to turn to Christ, and ask Him to complete in them His own precious work, since He would not only be a present joy, but the very confidence and ground of rest at last.

The trouble with people was, said Maj. Cole, that everybody wanted to be his or her own master, and to have his or her own way. Be-cause we had all turned to our own way, the iniquity of us all had to be laid on the Son of God. Some had followed Satan for their master, but he would venture the assertion that nobody would stand up and give him a good character. They could testify that Jesus was a good master, but they couldn't speak so favorably of Satan. Wouldn't all who could so testify stand up? Nearly the whole audience was on its feet, and the Major acknowledged his thanks. He then went on to quote Christ's words to the effect that no man could serve two masters. Would anybody stand up, if they were serving Satan, and so signify that

and reverence even if you did them no good, provided you did them no misched. But if you expect to be esteemed not only without greenedity, but even without and may be sure to be disappointed.

In the next place, I apply myself to the more wealthy and covertous. These are, of all others, the provided of the more wealthy and covertous. These are, of all others, the provided of the more wealthy and covertous. These are, of all others, the continued of the property of the property of other men in the property of other men in our keeping, and we have no more right to and though we should make no returns to God for his blessing on our industrial is all though we should make no returns to God for his blessing on our industrial is all and though we should make no returns to God for his blessing on our industrial is alian sand acts of goodness, surely the least we can do is to do justice to men, and the they thought themselves and did with whom we deal? One would think that the Apostic's precepts were reserved to because on the measure of the property of other men in the property of other men in the property of other men in our keeping, and we have no more right to a many the property of th

OREGON.

The Mouth of the Columbia River-The City of Astoria-The Salmon-Fisheries. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. ASTORIA, Ore., July 26.—A person whose anatomy has withstood the shock of sea-sick-ness, and who is unused to its nauseating influ-

ness, and who is unused to its nauseating influ-ence, finds that the rugged coast from San Fran-cisco to the mouth of the Columbia River, with its prevailing blasts from the northwest, is suf-ficiently trying to his best endurance; and, to those unacquainted with tunultuous seas, it means a deathlike prostration of several days. On reaching the mouth of the Columbia, one is impressed with its great breadth and beauty. A white line of foam indicates the bar which has to be crossed before the river is entered. This bar has been the cause of some detraction from the press, but in reality its statistics show less cause for complaint than any of the similar harbor-entrances on our coasts. But two actual wrecks have occurred on it, and they were occasioned, in reality, through the lack of proper pilotage.

is low and sandy; but, on the left, where the lighthouse is located, it rises abruptly from the water's edge 200 feet; while on both sides, at a little distance, the undulating forms of high and wooded hills contrast pleasingly with the higher mountains still further back. Saddle Mountain, on the right (so named from the perconspicuous, and noteworthy for the excellent elk-hunting in its immediate vicinity. Directly

Maj. Cole, the evangelist, preached before a goodly audience in lower Farwell Hail last evening on the subject of "Gospel Temperance."

The following abstract will give an idea of what this celebrated lay preacher had to say on this current topic from the text, "The Master is come and calleth for thee."

The trouble with people was, said Maj. Cole, that everybody wanted to be his or her own

of history; but Astoria will always be a memorial of the commercial genius after whom it was named, and, as it grows in importance, so will his character be lifted up for contemplation and regard.

Of late years, Astoria has come more conspicuously before the country on account of the salmon-fisheries of the Columbia. Could Old England have surmised, at the time of the adjustment of the Northwestern boundary question, the great treasure she was ceding to the United States in these salmon-fisheries, it is reasonable to suppose she would have used far more strenuous diplomatic efforts towards the retention of this territory than she did, as stubborn as she was. This would appear the more reasonable inasmuch as England to-day takes more than half the catch of salmon from this region. Indeed, with her colonies in Australia, New Zealand, and British Columbia, it is safe to affirm that she consumes two-thirds of the entire catch. Now, however, the shrewd and enterprising Yankee reaps the profit of this immense business, which, during the past six years, is valued at \$1,000,000 annually. From the year 1871 to 1875, inclusive, the fucrease in the catch of salmon was about in proportion to the increase in fishing facilities. In 1875 the maximum of the catch was reached. There were 200 boats fishing in the vicinity of Astoria that year, each boat averaging 100 salmon per night, which were caught with a net only 125 fathoms long. In 1876 there were 400 boats, each using a 200-fathom net, and they averaged but fifty-five salmon nightly. The present year, \$50 boats are employed in fishing, with nets \$25 fathoms long, and, up to the present year, \$50 boats are employed in fishing, with nets \$25 fathoms long, and, up to the present year, \$50 boats are employed in fishing, with nets \$25 fathoms long, and, up to the present year, \$50 boats are employed in fishing, with nets \$25 fathoms long, and, up to the present year, \$50 boats are employed in fishing, with nets \$25 fathoms long, and, up to the present interture, the present

The Secret History of a Strike.

New York Evening Post.

We are informed upon good authority that the question whether the workmen on the Eric Railroad should or should not join in the recent strike was decided not upon grounds of expediency, but by mere chance; not by the deliberate determination of the leaders that to join in the strike was wise, but by the determination of pure accident; not by the men whose welfare and the welfare of whose families were at stake, but by a barroom candle.

This is the way in which the matter was determined: Seven men, who in some way and influence enough to bring the strike about or to prevent it, discussed the question in a barroom, by the light of a tallow candle. They had no desire to join in a strike for higher wages, their only grievance being that certain men had been discharged whom they would have liked to have reinstated. They knew, of course, that to join in a strike at that time must involve considerable loss and considerable danger to themselves. They knew that by striking they would inflict serious injury upon the company which gave them their work and their wages, and upon the

country at large, with whose prosperity their own was inseparably bound.

They were not convinced that they ought to bring all these evils upon themselves and others, but instead of weighing the arguments on each side, and then submitting the matter to their better judgments, they chose to substitute the feeble fileker of the tallow candle for the light of reason, and they agreed that they would cast the candle on the floor, and abide by the decision of mere chance. If the flame should go out, they would engage in the strike; if not, they would continue to work. They made the experiment; the candle flame expired, and the men brought upon themselves the evils of an unnecessary strike.

JEFFERSON.

His Great-Granddaughter Discovers a Mem-orandum of His, Suggesting a Method of Counting Disputed Electoral Votes. Thomas Jefferson's suggestion of a method of counting disputed electoral votes when Con-

gress shall be engaged in counting the votes of the several States for President, would surely document was not then suspected. Miss Sarah Nicholas Randolph, daughter of the late Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson and his executor, discovered in April last a memorandum in Jefferson's handwriting of the nature described. She found the memorandum among the papers of William Cary Nicholas, one of her grandfathers, who was a United States Senator from Virginia in 1800, and who was an intimate friend of Jefferson's. In the year 1800 there was some discussion in Congress concerning the method of counting the electoral votes, and this memorandum was probably written at that time by Jefferson, who was a candidate for the Presidency, and sent to Mr. Nicholas for his use in the debates upon the subject. Miss Randolph had the document photographe and sent to Mr. Nicholas for his use in the debates upon the subject. Miss Randolph had the document photographs to the New York World, which has printed an eneraving of it. The following are the words of the memorandum:

Whereas, On an election of President or Vice-President of the United States questions may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the Legislature of his State may have directed; whether the time as which he was chosen,

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Whereas, On an election of President or Vice-President of the United States questions may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the Legislature of his State may have directed; whether the time stwhich he was chosen, and the day on which be gave his vote were those determined by Congress; whether he were not at the time a Senator or Representative of the Dritted States, or held an office of trust or profit under the United States, whether one at least of the persons he has voted for is an inhabitant of a State other than his own; whether the electors voted by ballot, and have signed, certified, and transmitted to the President of the Senate a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of voters for each; whether the persons voted for are natural-born citizens, or were citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, were 35 years old and had been fourteen years resident within the United States. And the Constitution, were 35 years old and had been fourteen years resident within the United States having directed that "the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate shall in the president of the Senate shall in the president of the same State in the recommendation of the Constitution of the United States in the recommendative of the same

WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—For which of you intending to build a tower, sliteth not down first and counterth the cost, whether he have safficient to build it? Less, haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him, saying, This man begun to build and was not able to finish.—Luke, ziz., 28-30.

When speaking of the unrivaled beauties of Chicago, no artistic feature of adornment surpasses that of its magnificent churches. Prom-

passes that of its magnificent churches. Prominent among these stands the Union Park Church, a noble structure, admitted by many to excel all others in its richness and unique architecture, yet at the same time pronounced by all incomplete, in that it lacks one most useful and charming appointment. The interior is beautifully decorated and 'suitably furnished, excepting as regards quantity, or more properly, as

The great centrepiece may be called "a man after God's own heart." His surroundings, an intelligent and appreciative congregation, unto whom he breaks the "Bread of Life," most be

whom he breaks the "Bread of Life," most being situated upon the frontier, with a remnant (though none the less significant) in the rear, constituting as they do a well-organized and harmonious choir, "making melody in their hearts unto the Lord."

All this being accomplished, and we having ascended in thought almost to "the pinnacle of the Temple," are led to inquire, What means this aspiring tower? and how much longer will this people suffer it to remain naught but a shell and covering? To what? It makes its own true reply—to nothing. Let us have something to ring out on the Sabbath in tones loud enough to call in "to the help of the Lord" those who now sleep in sin on the streets and by-paths of our city. Yes, ye men of wealth, give us a large bell or chime to call in from their lethargy this numerous host, and thus attract even these "from the highways and hedges" to the house of God, to "come up to the help of the Lord argainst the mighty."

AN OCCASIONAL ATTENDANT.

THE PROTECTION LIFE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—In to-day's issue I notice a conversation with one of your reporters and Mr. L. P. Hilliard, ex-President of the Protec-tion Life, in which he states that he intended to be honest, etc., and the failure was owing to the pressure brought to bear by the old companies. which did not desire that his concern should exist. Now this is all bosh. I myself informed Mr. Hilliard of the swindle going on under his eyes, and told him directly that Ryan & Co. eyes, and told him directly that Ryan & Co. were using him as a tool and catspaw, as long ago as 1874. Why did he not then investigate further, instead of writing a long letter, denving anything and winding up in his usual style of furnishing insurance at cost, and advertising his concern so as to bring more money into the pockets of his subordinates if not in his own? It would then and there have been his duty as President of the Company to find out all about it, diseard his right hand bower; but, no, he never thought of doing that. Blaming the other insurance companies is all moonshine, and only an excuse to create amongst the swindled policy-holders a feeling of pity and prejudice. They knew themselves that his concern could not last long on its pretense of insurance at cost and whatever else he claimed to do.

ONE OF THE SWINDLED.

GRAND HAVEN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 18.—The ground where the last great fire raged is already partly occupied by frames, and the work is being pushed rapidly. The damaged buildings across pushed rapidly. The damaged buildings across
the street are being repaired, and the insurance
companies are adjusting the losses promptly.
Nearly all the business men and women who
were burnt out have located temporarily, so as
to keep their business going continually.
Some of the mills here are getting pretty
nearly out of logs, though they can hardly clear
the booms by the 1st of October, and some will
be kept busy till January.
Senator Ferry is getting quite well, and has
been visiting in Detroit part of this week.

THE EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 18.—What has become of the Chicago Exposition? Why is it not adver-tised as usual in the city and country press? tised as usual in the city and country press?
You folks in Chicago probably know all about its anticipated opening, but we country people would like an opportunity to attend, if we can be informed of the dates. Heretofore an advertisement of the Exposition has appeared in one or two papers in each county is Northern Illinois, and the people have been able through them to make arrangements for attending. This year not a word appears anywhere as to whether there is to be a fall Exposition or not, and the general opinion prevails on the side of not. Very truly,
It will begin Aug. 23 MARINE NEWS.

What the Skippers of the Frolie and the Ina Have to Say.

An Interesting Log from a Lake Superior Steamer.

And a Batch of Maritime Accidents and

YACHTING MATTERS. TACHTING MATTERS.

The result of the close race between the Froite and the Ina, Saturday, has caused considerable discussion in yachting direles among the friends of Capts. Prindiville and Bradley. Commodore Lyon says the Froite has beaten the Ina five times out of six races, and he will not enter her again in a race with that craft; the Froite will be used

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The stmr City of Duluth arrived last evening, and clerk Fitzpatrick furnishes the following log:
Left Chicago Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, with a large load of excursionists. Our cabins and staterooms were so full that we ought to have done as the leading theatres do when playing a favorite star to large houses, —hung out our placard reading, "Standing-room only." Made all calls as usual, stopping at Isle Royal, the passengers roaming around, some fishing and others gathering green stones. Passed along by Thunder Cape (1,500 feet high), through Thunder Bay, to Prince Arthur's Landing, the passengers greatly enjoying the beautiful scenery in and around the Bay. The prop Columbia was unloading rail-road iron at Prince Arthur's Landing, he passengers greatly enjoying the beautiful scenery in and around the Bay. The prop Columbia was unloading rail-road iron at Prince Arthur's Landing, he cargo being the last shipment to complete the branch from Prince Arthur's Landing, her cargo being the last shipment to complete the branch from Prince Arthur's Landing for our william. At the landing met the Manitoba and Manistee, bound up, and the Ontario, bound down.

On the return trip, left Duluth at 4 a. m., Aug. 14. Called at Bayfield and La Porte same date. Met stim Annie L. Craig at Bayfield, bound up, On the 15th stopped at Ontonagon; saw stmr. Atlantic there, bound down; left Ontonagon at 3 a. m., Aug. 16. Passed through the Portage the same day. Saw stmr St. Louis at Hancock, also the disabled stmrs City of Fremont and J. L. Hurd, both with their machinery broken down. Out of thirteen American passenger boats running on the Lake Superior route, five have this summer suffered detention from disabled machinery and loose wheels. Arrived at Marquette the same evening. In port were the steam barges Oscar Townsend, W. H. Barnum, Forest City, J. G. Fay, Fletcher, Egyptian, and Tuttle, with consorts; also, schr Fragette Brown. At Marquette we learned of a mishap to a well-known steamboat clerk. The usual tidal

TORONTO HARBOR.

TORONTO HARBOR.

The Globe of Friday has the following:
The charter is reported of 'the Canadian prop Celtic for wheat from Detroit to Montreal at 9c. This is her second trip, the one before being at the rate of 8c. Vessel-men look for an advance on the top figure, and it is very likely that steam vessels will get it. Coal rates to this port are fluctuating. Charters have been made now by some of the dealers at 20c from Lake Ontario ports, and from that figure up to 25c is paid. The rate on coal from Lake Erie is expected to go up; 39c have been offered, and carriers expect to get. It as soon as vessels are generally engaged in the grain trade, There is no further fall in the water in the harbor, and tis not apprehended that it will fall any lower. The cleaning out of the Queen's Wharf channel also gives the assurance that navigation will be perfectly safe and easy getting into this harbor.

Capt. Morley, of the steam barge Powers, re-ported that he saw portions of a vessel's upper works and articles of furniture floating off the works and articles of furniture floating off the Foxes, on his up trip, and it is probable that they came from the schr S. L. Mather, run down and sunk last week by the Mary Copley.

The schr C. Harrison, which was driven against the pier at Michigan City last week during a storm and knocked a hole in her starboard bow, arrived here yesterday in tow of the tng Waters. She is in a waterlogged condition, and was moored near Clark street, where she will be pumped out and repaired.

The pleasure stmr Centennial caught fire at Grand Haven Thursday night, and was damaged to the extent of \$100 before the flames could be extinguished. This is the second time the Centennial has suffered damage by fire the present season.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Post Hubox, Mich., Aug. 19.—Dewn—Props Wm. Cowie, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Annie L. Craig, St. Albans, S. Chamberlain with John Martin, H. Folger, Birckhead and barges; schrs B. A. Nicholson, H. J. Webb, Higgle & Jones.

Up—Props Marine City, Oswegatchie, J. Bertschy, Philadelphia and tow, Lincoln and tow, Mary Pringle and barges, Mayflower and consort, Burnstine and barges; schrs Schujkill, Allegheny, Monguegon, Athenian, Glenniffer, Emma C. Hutchinson, Typo, C. K. Nima, Reed Case, Iosco, America.

LONG VOYAGES. Head winds and calms have seriously retarded some vessels lately, notably the Monticello, which got around from Charlotte in eighteen days with a cargo of coal. The little fore-and-after Una was four days coming from Muskegon, and her crew was hours without food. She reached port yesterday and the Jack tars aboard her struck out for square meals.

THANKS.

At a meeting of the forty passengers on the N.
T. Co. prop Nashas Saturday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking Capt. John Duddleson, the officers, and men for the uniform courtesy extended by them on the trip from Oswego to Chicago.

THE SWEETHEART.

The schr Sweetheart left port Saturday with a cargo of grain for the first time this season. She received complete repairs before her departure, and has now a new foreboom, mainboom, maingaff, windlass, and taffrail. Her steering gear was overhauled, and she also received a good calking.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 19.—Charters, schr E. Fitzgerald, to Buffalo at 4½c, 20,000 bu wheat; schr.
Falmouth, 18,000 bu wheat to Sackett's Harbor at 7½c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The stmr John Sherman takes a trip to St. Joe to-morrow morning.... There were but few vessels on the lumber market lass evening, but it is probable that a fair fleet will be there this morning.... The shipments of grain by lake for the week ending with Saturday were as follows: Corn. 2,176, 759 bu; wheat, 197, 239 bu; oats, 204,545 bu; rye, 123,000 bu.

OTHER PORTS.—The dredging of Belleville harbor has been discontinued by order of the Town Council... A wrecking expedition from Kingston will make the attempt to raise the schr Lallie Parsons, coal laden, sunk near Brockville.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last

night:

Auxivals—Simra Corona, St. Joseph, sundries: Sheboygaa, Masitowoc, sundries: Nuskegon, Muskegon, Muskegon, Muskegon, Sundries: Props M. Grob, Manistee, lumber: Measenger, Benton Harbor, sundries: Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries: Swiark, Benton Harbor, sundries: Riverside, South Haven, sundries: George Dunbar, Muskegon, Lumber: Favorite, Menomine, towing: G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries: D. W. Powers, Suffaio, indet, Sashna, Ogdicordon Campbell, Buffaio, sundries: Bismarck, Munekaunes, 1987.

Creverand, coal; John Mark, Manistee, Inmier; Fiorence Lesier, Manistee, lumber; Sardinia, Portage Pier,
bark; Albatrosa Red River, iamber; S. T. Aiyaser,
kemonia, Ilcht; Granger, Packarda Pier, immber; Conquest, Ahnapse, raifroad ties; Potomac, Gordon Bay,
Bark; Etdorado, Menekasinee, Immber; D. b. Filer,
Menekasinee, lumber; Maria ette, Menekasinee, Immber; Monticello, Caariotte, Coal; Markeno,
Immber; Maria ette, Muskeyon,
Immber; Muskeyon,
Immber; Muskeyon,
Immber; Muskeyon,
Immber; Umaiss, Menomises, Deer Oncotta, ButZao, coal; G. C. Barger, Burther; Caocotta, ButZao, coal; G. C. Barger, Burther;

: AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Since last writing to you on this subject, I am glad to find, from interviews with several of our citizens, that the bumane project of aiding Russia in her present struggle with Turkey receives a most favorable degree of encouragement in this city. There are a large number of Chicagoans who think the most efficacious means America could employ to show its sympathy for Russia would be to equip and st out a well-organized ambulance corps, such as England has now in the field on behalf of Turkey, or as Ireland furnished France in her late war with tiermany. At any rate, something ought to be done by America to show that she is not indifferent to suffering humanity, and that she is not ungrateful for the friendship manifested by Russia towards this country during the period of our Civil War, and at a time, too, when England was employing every means that money or strategy could suggest to make the Rebellion a permanent disaster to

America.

In the prescut conflict, where Russia is doing holy work, and with all her power trying to save

holy work, and with all her power trying to save and emancipate poor, oppressed, but forgotten Christians, the American people must not be indifferent to suffering humanity,—to the sick and wounded. When England has her ambulance-train in Turkey, why is it that America does not help the defenders of Christianity, and her friends, the Russians?

Since the war commenced, there have been terrible battles, in which hundreds of lives were lost, and sick and wounded people were deserted and left upon the battle-fields. Their cries for help and mercy were in vain, and speedy death was the best friend they bad. It was horrible to look at them as they were lying on the ground without any help. The summer-sun, with its hot rays, was almost roasting their wounds. They had no friends, no tender hand that would wash them, or care for them, or even to give them a cooling drink—the last blessing to the dying men. Humanity stood appalled at the sight; yet oftentimes there was no help for the suffering wounded but the grave.

appalled at the sight; yet oftentimes there was no help for the suffering wounded but the grave.

Here is a splendid chance for the American people, and there is a glorious work before them. What a blessing would it be to them to see the tears of gratitude in the eyes of the oppressed Christian people of European Turkey! Young and noble medical men of this city ought to be proud of such an opportunity, where they could employ and show their talents and medical knowledge; for there is an open and almost untouched field on which they could prove their capacity. As to the good-hearted American lidies, I do not doubt they will render efficient and, for it is their nature to extend their assistance where duty, suffering, and humanity call, and help as much as they can. I am, for my part, sure that they can do more than indifferent peopensity in your hearts; give us your helping hand to build a monumeut with which to glorify the United States and her citizens.

A meeting will be called in due time to discuss this question; and, until then, communications can be sent to

M. A. RASCHKOVITCH. Servian,

All newspapers favoring this charitable object.

All newspapers favoring this charitable object are requested to copy the above. M. A. R.

OUR FAIR STREET-SWEEPERS. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- " Does a lady ever trail her dress in the street?" was asked not many days ago by one of our society gentlemen. Una dress in the dirt, be it in street, store, or any other place. Dirt and ladyhood are absolutely other place. Dirt and ladyhood are absolutely incompatible, and as a lady cannot trail her skirts without getting them dirty, the question is easily answered. The instincts of true delicacy forbid all contact with "the earth earthy" in the form of soiled draperies. There are morals—and morals, and of the intellectual morality of a dirty lady I entertain a most decided opinion. A few days ago I walked down Madison street behind one of these ladies (†). She wore a handsome black slik which dragged flatly upon the ground at least a quarter of a yard at every step. The skirt probably measured three-tourths of a yard more than the distance from her waist to the ground. She sailed along with her nose in the air, dragging that mud-bedanbed, tobacco-bedrabbled garment before my eyes until I wanted to cry out in sheer disgust. The sprinkler had just crossed at Clark street, and the water was standing in little puddles upon the pavement, but the fair sweeper never minded it, but went on as though the walks were her own parlor instead of a street-crossing half an inch deep in mud. How any woman can wear a sameent so dirtinorusted entirely passes the comprehension of the undersigned. Wear long dresses if you choose, drag them in your parlors, or on the lawn; but for decency's sake, when'you go upon the street, hold them up, pin them up, te them up, wear Bloomers, go a la Dr. Mary Walker, but in Heaven's name don't disgust the public and make yourself a sneer and a by-word by trailing yards of rich material in the mud and dust of our streets.

THE BLACK HILLS. incompatible, and as a lady cannot trail her

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18.—A letter dated Aug. 5, from D. H. Hastings, to friends in this city, from Camp Crook, in the Black Hills, gives an inspiring account of the latest discoveries in that region. He says: "A company from Deadwood is fluming the creek, paying \$40 per month, and board, for hands. The people are inspired with new energy. Every time the wheel of Fortune has turned around of late, it has brought forth a prize. Every hole sunk into the bed of the stream gives good prospects. Gold seemingly abounds in fair quantities everywhere along the creek, from Rapid City to its source; also, the entire length of Little Rapid and Castle Creeks. It the outlook continues as favorable as appearances indicate, Camp Crook will soon number her population by the thousands, and a belt of mining lands will be opened extending more than 100 miles on these streams alone. The claims in the gulch are all taken up, and in the country adjoining. There are thousands of little ravines and sinks on each side of the streams, containing fair average gold-deposits. The quartz has also been discovered to be rich in gold, and free gold has been found to exist in numerous lodes in that vicinity. These favorable developments were unexpected. There are but very few of the old residents remaining, who first took up claims and attempted to develop the mines. Aug. 4 the Beadle Company, in the Castle District, took out \$80 in eight hours,—the dirt being drawn out of a shaft forty feet deep by a handwindlass. That amount has been the average since. Several claims are doing better." Mr. Hastings' letter closes by giving a terrible account of Indian murders, storms, and the prospects of thousands who will be compelled to go to the States or starve.

"What do you know about the prisoner?" asked the Judge. "I don't know nothin' bout him, Judge, only he's bigoted." "Bigoted?" said his Honor. "Yes, saah." "What do you mean by 'bigoted!" "Well, Judge,' explained the witness, "he knows too much foh one niggah, an not 'nuff foh two." wood is fluming the creek, paying \$40 per month, and board, for hands. The people are inspired

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Very Best, 6 for \$6; can be finished by any one

ARUSEMENTS. PROGRAMME OF EXCURSIONS On the steamery

JOHN. SHERMAN,
for one week (weather permitting):

Nombry, Aug. 20.

On the lake as 2.20 and 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Racine as 8:30a m. Hearm as 10 p. m.
calling at Kesosha both ways.
Wednesday, Aug. 22.

St. Joo at 8:30. Hearm as 10 p. m.
On the Lake as 2.30am, Aug. 24.

Milwankoe at 8 a. m. Hearm as 12 p. m.,
calling at Evanston,
Saturday, Aug. 24.

On the Lake as 2.30 and 7:30 p. m.
Fare to Racine. Kesosha, Milwankee, and St. Je
SI round trip. All others 50 contarround trip. ADELPHI THEATRE.

The very Notable Engracement, for this week only, of the embens Dramatic Artist. Mr. J. H. STODDART Miss LOUISS STLWSTER, and a first-class Dramatic Company, including Mr. Blaistell, in Dion Bouckeauft play, THE LOWE STHERK, with New Source. The Mill by Night. The Telegraph Office. The House Product March 1988. Mill by Night. The Telegraph Office. The Hedge-Road Murder, etc.

Perices of admission here are only about one-half what they are at any other first-class theatre in this city, and All Ladies Nights' the rule.

Matthees Wichinesiay and Saturdar, at 2:30 p. m. Next Sunday Night-Mr. Stoddard's Benefit.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 20. every evening and Wednesday and Unequaled Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. Attraction C. Collina, Mr. W. Leffingwell, Mr. Attraction C. Collina, Mr. W. Quigley, Mr. Edgar Moore, Mis Bijon Heron, and Mrs. Tanne-One Week hill. First appearance of Miss John Mr. Frank Hight, Mr. Chas. H. Morton, Mr. Frank and others, in the powerful romantic drawn entitled PAUL GRANDET.

Altered and adapted from the French by John Parselle, Esq.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Excellently Acted-Beautifully Mounted.

BABY Is the title of our new production—for those who love fun. COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

J. Z. LITTLE.
ROVING JACK.

Matheres Wednesday and Saturday.

mmense attractions every Sunday Night. EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

Classical and English Day School, with Primar-Intermediate and Collegiate Departments. Pupl of both seres have equal advantages, and may pre-pare for admission to any College or University for business. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS, LL.B.,
Chairman of the Board of Hanagers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL.B., Master.

This school is designed to give the best and most thorough preparation for college. The past year there have been ten teachers, all of shillipy and experience, and one hundred and fifty pupils.

There is a preparatory class in English studies and There is a preparatory class in English studies and The conferry bousting-house is under the entire charge of the resident teachers, and boys receive careful supervision and attention.

For catalogues and circulum address the Master.

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This Institution affords students an opportunity of pursuing at will a Classical. Scientific, or Commercial Course. The Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering is now fully established. Classes will be resumed on Tresday, Sept. 4. For catalogue, address

VERY REV. W. CORBY, C. S. G.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES. PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE Elegant Buildings. Eight Departm Twenty-three Teachers.

Ten Feacherain the Conservatory of Music cons with the College. Charges less than any Sc in the United States affording equal adva-ges and accommodations. Fall term opera 5. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Stus-Penn., for a catalogue.

CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location health-ful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Ther-ough instruction in CIVIL ENGINERRING, the CLAS-SICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadeta. For circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., as the office of the Tremont House, Chicago, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President. Mlle. C. Broussais'

French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens on Sept. 10, at 364 Michigan av. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussain Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers. MOR\* AN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY
Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate
HENRY T. Wileilit. A. M. Principals.
The best Academy for boys in the North sreat.
Prepares for any college or for business. Location attract
ive and clevated. Fifteen acres of ground. Sassierbegins Sept. 6. 1877. Send for catalogue to Capt. KD
N. KIRK TALCUIT. Morgan Park, Cook Co., III.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK, NEAR CHICAGO,
Redpens Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1977, with a Classical Scientific Course and Preparators School. Arthur J. Creswold, Principal of Music Department. For particulars address the President, G. Tilla/RER, Morgan Park,
Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. FOR BOTH SEXES.

Six Courses of Study. Students advance separately, according to ability. For catalogues address W. P. JONES, A.M., Lakeside Hall, Evanston, Ill. College of Individual Instruction,

Froebel School and Kindergarten, 482 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Just cast of Union Park. Will open Monday, Sept. 10, 1877. Prin. and Kindergartager. CHECARAY INSTITUTE,

1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad's,
For Young Lattes and Misses, Reopens Thursday, Sopt.
20. Board, and tuition in Latin, English, and Freech,
per annum, \$400. French is the isnguage of the famity. MADAME D'HERVILLY. Principal. NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL, 306 and 308 CHICAGO-AV.

Classes for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 12-2 p. m., after Sept. 1. CECIL BARNES, A. B. CRANVILLE MILITARY COLLEGE, NO. GRAN-Ville, N. Y.; one hour from Saratoun; healthlest climate, elegant buildings, steam heat, cheerful home, no temptations, earnest and thorough work for bors fitting for college, science, or business; 28th year. Sand for catalogue, with engravings and references to WAL-LACK C. WILLCOX, A. M., President.

MRs. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Min THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 52 West Forty-seventh-41. New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough English Course, with superior facilities for the study of Music, French, and German.
Circulars sent on application. Circulars sent on application.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

VORCETER, KASS...

Preparts its graduates for commanding positions in common and acientific pursuits. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF. A. M., Supt. Inquire of Mr. Wilshur K. H.Agars, 77 Matison-sa, and Mr. J. D. KASTER, 14 South Capal-st.

Lakeside Seminary, For Young Ladies and Little Girls at Occaomorea, Wis. A delightful home and thorough school. For circulars apply to Miss GRACE P. JONES, Prin. DIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKERSES, K. T. Y.-A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boraterose. In the control of Missouri School of Midwifery.

Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery, Disease of Women and Children, taught practically at health in Majornily Hospital. Write for circulars. Br. W. ARUHARDSON, Press. 2504 North Tenth-et., 35. Louis.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Renaclast Folytechnic Institute, Trey, No. 1. Instruction very practical. Advanages unsupposed this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions, opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Renactions, opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Renactions, advantage of Study Proc. 19. Proc. W. A. A. DANS, Director. Prod. WA. L. ADAMS, Director.

M. T. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY WILL BOOM open in this city Sept. 46. Circulary obtained of Treadway & Co. 2, 94 LaSaile, Commandant graduated West Point. 8. S. NORTON, President.

FREDHOLD INSTITUTE.

Prechold, N. J. Boarding school for buys. The Commandant graduated with the SPECIAL NOTICE

EVERLASTING PERFUME!

Nurray & Lanman's Florida Water has often to styled the "Evertasting Perfume." It is indeed to that its derightful and refreshing fragrance in new many days around winderer it toochen, walke to ordinary perfumes, that lears so trace of their mentary existence save the sickly, heavy oder rancid oils. Buyers should siway ank for the Florid Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. Keep's Patent Partly Made. Dress Shirts.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

en. G. K. Steele and daughters, of Territe, are stopping at the Grand Pacific. about twenty Hoosier excursionists from tre Haute, Ind., arrived in the city yesterday if are stopping at the Sherman House. They is going to stay over and see the firemen's

A meeting of the Second Regiment will be all dat the Armory this evening to elect a Lieu-mant, Colonel. and Major, and to appoint symmittees to raise funds to liquidate the debts

roner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests a the bodies of Philip Schenkenberger and Wilhelmi, the young men of Racine who drowned off the yacht Pamlico in the

he Board of Managers of the Nursery and Corphan Asylum will hold their regular monthly meeting at the house of Mrs. E. kman, No. 241 Eric street, Tuesday morn-

t half-past 10 o'clock. ink Wotz, for the larceny of \$10 from his Frank Wotz, for the larceny of \$10 from his oarding mistress, Mrs. Mary Adams, and leorge Barker, for the burglary of a set of noolalls from a saloon at the corner of Clark and ake streets, are locked up at the Armory.

"Now my starving children shall have cake," said a lawyer in a suburban town when heheard that a prominent resident had died suddenly, leaving a large fortune, no will, and three families, with the remainder of the United States to

The lady managers of the Nursery and Half-rphan Asylum wish to extend their heartfelt banks to Mrs. W. C. Gray, of Oak Park, and a those who assisted her in sending the very receptable donation of fruit and money to the ek ones at that institution.

An unknown assassin fired on a fashionable roung gentleman the other evening. The harge passed through the young man's shirt-bollar about half-way down, narrowly missing clowing off the top of his head. As it was, here were some grains of shot found in the rown of his tall beaver hat.

Detective Lawler, of St. Louis, last evening left for home, having in charge two girls named carrie Schergens and Nellie Carey, who ran away from home several days ago, the former taking with her \$300 of her fa.her's wealth. The girls were captured upon their arrival in his city by Detective Long.

The boldest robbery of the year took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of Morgan and Polk streets. John Callaghan, a teamster, residing at No. 99 Sholto street, was assaulted in broad davlight on the street by a notorious rough named Edward Eyan. Some papers and \$35 in cash were the only things taken. Officer Dan Kelley arrested Ryan and locked him up at the Madison Street Station.

he Madison Street Station.

Supt. Felton and his Bridewell employes, aid-dby Officers Maboney and Casey, yesterday aptured a fellow who was supposed to be the nurderer of James J. White, of Lawndale. He senied that his name was Hanson, and insisted hat it was William Klauner, but he is still being seld by the police until the White family have and a chance to identify him. There are consisting opinions as regards this point, but the predominating one is that he is not the person constitution.

dolt, and has only recently been coerced inhe belief that he, Hobbs, is the true Jesus
ist, who was born over and over again
by to save sinners the trouble
being born into this wicked
id. Sankey has to suffer tortures of the

provident and business-like man, on leav-the city for his annual summer trip with his illy, placed a placard just inside the hall-or, couched in the following lauguage: "To glars, on those intending to burgle: Come, , let us reason together.' All my plated elry and other valuable are in the Safe posit Company's vauits. The trunks, cup-Deposit Company's vauits. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but second-hand
clothing and similar matters too bulky to remove, and on which you would realize comparatirely little. The keys are in the left-hand topdrawer of the sideboard, if you doubt my word.
You will also find there a certified check to
bearer for \$50, which will remunerate you for
your loss of time and disappointment. Please
wipe your feet on the mat, and don't spill any
candle-grease on the carpets."

who can picture the possible power of a single word for good or ill? There was on one of the avenues of this city a family of two young married people, handsome, loving, rich, and happy. The whole current of these people's existence has been changed by a single word. The other evening the wife addressed her busband a question, and he-she had noticed that he was dreamy and abstracted—replied absently. "What, Kate?" Her name is Susan. For this single word the husband sleeps on the sofa, and has a big strip of sticking-plaster down the back of his head; the wife has had to buy a new broom, though she had only had the last one two days; her eyes are red with crying, and she threatens to arise and go unto her father, and, whenever she speaks of a handsome widow who lives round the corner and was christened Catherine, she speaks of her disdainfully as "that Thing."

Elliott's saloon, on the southeast corner of

whenever she speaks of a handsome widow who lives round the corner and was christened Catherine, she speaks of her disdainfully as "that Thing."

Elliott's saloon, on the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street, came near being the scene of a murder yesterday noon. A party pretty well corned with bug-juice, which they had been imbibing throughout the night, were having a high old time. One of them, Fred Adams, was having so much fun that he thought his mistress ought to enjoy it also, and therefore he sent his driver, "Long Jerry" Crootin, across the street to French Em's house to get the gril. Adams says he watched Jerry, and that he did not go near the house, and, when Cronin came back and said the girl refused to come, Adams told him he lied, and attempted to impress the lie upon him by beating him soundly. Finally Adams gripped Cronin's throat and choked him till he begged for mercy. The party smoothed over the rupture, and went misde to drink good health all around. But Cronin, smarting under defeat, went behind the bar, and, arming himself with a ginger-ale bottle, sneaked up behind Adams and smashed the bottle over his head, inflicting a deep wound and severing an artery. Officers Dan Sullivan and George McHuch were early upon the scene, and arrested Cronin and Billy Daine, a witness of the affray. Adams was removed to his room, No. 31 O'Neil Building, bleeding profusely. Dr. Ford dressed the wound with difficulty, and thinks the injuries are not serious. Adams is a very fast young man. Not long ago he was dangerously stabbed by his mistress, May Willard, the "Dago," and it is said she will bring him through the present injuries, if only for the purpose of trying her stiletto against his ribe once again.

A new and admirable plan has been devised, whereby people of an economical turn of mind can have all the credit and social distinction of having spent a summer at Newport, Saratoga, or some other expensive and fashionable summer-resort, at a moderate cost. They go down into Indians or Mich

awful envy in the gentle breasts of their friends

awful envy in the gentie breasts of their friends and acquaintances.

The Eastern mind is frequently unable to comprehend and appreciate the hearty exuberance and unconventionality of the boundless West. As a young lawyer from New York was traveling through Iowa the other day it suddenly occurred to him that an old college classmate who had gone in for divinity had settled in charge of a church at a small town he was nearing. Accordingly he resolved to stop over a day and renew their acquaintance. Got off the cars with a lay-over check, made his way to the hotel, and told the troprietor he would like to have some dinner and a wash. "Sartin, sartin," replied the untutored child of nature in a loud voice. "Do you want to scrub yourself allover, or just wipe your face and hands?" Embarrassed at this reception, the gentleman from New York timidly whispered that he only desired to lave his brow and hands. "Keerect!" affably responded mine host. "Go down into the woodshed yonder. If you've got a handkerchief better take it, for some of you Eastern ducks are too hightoned to use the towels that we consider good enough for the borny-handed soveneigns of the boundless West." The New Yorker blushingly proceeded in the direction indicated to him and found a lavatory composed of a piece of yellow soap in 75 per cent of a saucer, a tin basin, a co-orgative towel, and a Communistic comb, brush, and tooth-brush. After performing his ablutions with nervous haste he fied to the lodgings of his friend, the clergyman, a slim, timid young man who wore spectacles. After a brief conversation, the New Yorker asked his friend if he did not regret that his lot had been cast in such a barbarous part of the earth, and proceeded to recount his experience at the hote! The elergyman heard him to the end, without any particular manifestations of horror, and when he had concluded said pleasantly. "He seems to be a funny old cuss. Suppose we go down there and get a drink!" The New Yorker fainted, and when he came to himself confessed frankly t

down there and get a drink!" The New Yorker fainted, and when he came to himself confessed frankly that he did not understand the West.

A delegation of young men of good appearance but limited incomes called at THE TRIB-UNE office last night and laid before the editor their grievances, assuring him that they represented at least 19,700 young men of this city, and hundreds of thousands of them in all parts of the country. The unbridled appetite of girls for ice-cream, said the spokesman of the delegation, was sapping the constitutions of the future mothers of the Republic, and yearly dragging down to insolvency, embezzlement, and even to economy, hundreds of thousands of young men, the nation's pride and hope. The last quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics showed that during the month of July the average consumption of ice-cream per head—or, to speak more accurately, per mouth—was 7.68 saucers for each young woman for each treat. As in many cases the young women were married, or went out with their brothers, or weren't gauged up to more than five or six saucers, or were newly-made acquaintances of their escorts and drew it mild so as not to scare them away too soon, it is only reasonable to estimate that the average young woman of courtship is good for ten plates of ice-cream six nights in the week, which alone represents a weekly expenditure of \$9, leaving cake, candy, soda-water, etc., out of the question, and assuming that the escort only looks on. How to combat this great and growing evil was a question transcending in importance that of the relations between Capital and Labor. The press alone could do it, and might effect this desirable purpose by simple methods at a comparatively light expense. All that was needed was the insertion in the columns most read by ladies of items like this: "Last year 23,784 women died in the United States of disease induced by eating ice-cream," or the publication of a few fictitious items among the death-notices, "On the 16th inst., of congestive chills from eating to might be thrown in a few scientific articles, analyses of fee-cream, showing it to contain vitriol, plug-tobacco, hash, and similar substances, and making it out inevitably sure to cause enlargement of the feet, plimples on the nose, hare-lip and like complaints, and a few fashion notes, such as "No lady of refinement will eat fee-cream outside of a private house," would carry on and complete the good work. Unless some such action was taken p. d. q., the spokesman concluded, the young men of America would rise in their might and not leave an fee-cream saloon standing between the Rio Grande and the St. Lawrence.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grande and the St. Lawrence.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. E. W. Durant, Stillwater; William Foote, Jr., New Orleans; the Hon. M. Wilkinson, Mankato; H. J. Tilford, Louisville; D. F. Seymour, Hartford; E. F. Southwick, Meriden, Conn.; C. W. Fry, Boston; J. W. Paxton, Wheeling.... Tremont House—B. F. Ames, Boston; W. T. Birdsall, New York; Col. J. R. Fithian, Buffalo; A. L. Robinson, Louisville; Col. E. B. Pike, Philadelphus; John F. Fallon, St. Lonis; the Hon. J. M. Shelby, Keokuk; W. D. Adams, New Orleans; J. O. Teesdale, Boston; C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg; H. M. Bush, Des Moines.... Grand Pacific—Col. A. S. M. Morgan, U. S. A.; N. T. Spence, Cincinnati; John Kane, Philadelphia; R. P. Tansey, St. Louis; George C. Genty, Chippewa Falls Herald; C. B. Rustin, Omaha; P. H. Hartmann, Consul at Cincinnati for the Netherlands; G. H. French, Davenport; Sargeant Cram, New York... Palmer House—George Frost, Boston; J. L. T. Stranshan, Brooklyn; G. W. Adams, Tiffin; Basil R. Wood, England; S. C. Cook, St. Paul; J. H. Norton, New Orleans; D. A. Noble. Tiffin; Basil R. Wood, England; S. C. Cook, St. Paul; J. H. Norton, New Orleans; D. A. Noble, Louisville: Thomas St. John, Mobile: G. G. Tibbals, New York; R. J. Marvin, Hastings; E. W. Pettit, Cincinnati; H. Winsor, Pulladelphia; T. J. Gregg, U. S. A.; A. G. Draper, Washington; G. L. Simpson, Alexandria; F. W. Rhineland, New York

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT. THE COMMITTEE ON EQUALIZATION, or the members of it who have performed all the labor so far, met Saturday morning and completed their labors. The result is shown in the table below, from which it appears that the assessment for the county is a little over \$6,000,000 less than it was a year ago:

		REAL ESTATE.		Equalized valuation
110000	TOWNS.	Assessed valuation.	Equalized valuation.	of personal property.
9	S. Chicago	\$38,867,430	40, 422, 127	14, 292, 610
в	W. Chicago.	31, 448, 834	31, 448, 834	4, 281, 070
8	N. Chicago .	13, 446, 655	12, 101, 990	1,447,960
3	Barrington	281, 439	281, 439	182,480
Я	Bloom	344,945	337,698	51,044
3	Bremen	214,634	225, 365	49, 250
3	Calumet	598, 797	556, 882	- 37,532
8	Cicero	1,450,965	1,450,965	64, 748
3	Elk Grove	233, 454	228, 785	28, 176
3	Evanston	1, 180, 463	1, 180, 463	77,461
1	Hanover	238, 119	230,976	44, 241
я	Hyde Park	5, 669, 611	5, 669, 611	169,960
9	Jefferson	1,481,779	1, 481, 779	46, 428
н	Lake	5,030,605	5, 086, 605	164, 635
	Lake View	1,755,350	1, 673, 590	86,904
а	Lemont	206, 157	226, 772	56, 755
Н	Leyden	316, 284	300, 470	26, 237
9	Lyons	674, 183	674, 183	87, 345
d	Maine	249, 121	256, 599	. 29,410
2	New Trier	408,916		30, 404
3	Nites	216, 992	216,992	41, 404
	Northfield	245, 646		43, 792
	Norw'd Park	157,950	154,791	14,550
3	Orland	190,317	190,317	38, 428
	Palatine	321.987	289, 789	63, 164
G	Palos	117,502	123, 377	15, 582
	Proviso			35,580
	Rich		230, 631	66, 410
d	Riverside		231,995	15, 280
	Sch'm'burg .	263, 400	258, 132	39, 552
	Thornton		338, 792	67, 450
	Wheeling		303, 781	50, 128
	Worth	427, 531	406, 155	59,012

Total .... 107, 620, 549 107, 620, 870 21, 705, 082 The work of the Committee in raising or The work of the Committee in raising or decreasing the Assessor's valuation of real estate is shown in the several towns. The only change made in the valuation of personal property is in South Chicago, where 20 per cent has been added to the Assessor's valuation, which was \$11,910,508. As has already been noted, the Assessor's valuation of the bank stock was revised, reductions being made in all cases so that the 20 per cent could be added. The reductions are as follows: 
 ductions are as follows:
 255,000 to \$153,938

 Third National.
 46,000 to 38,330

 Nat. Bank of Illinois.
 170,000 to 141,637

 Traders.
 68,000 to 56,637

 Commercial.
 170,000 to 141,637

 Union.
 340,000 to 283,334

\$1,049,000 to \$815,603 The equalized valuation of real estate and personal property a year ago was \$136,801,055, against \$130,453,515. The railroad property this year is valued at \$1,127,503. The Committee will report to the Board to-morrow as above, and the report means that unless good, honest men are elected this fall to disburse the county revenue the county debt will be largely increased the coming year. The revenue from taxes will be less by far than last year, and unless county expenses are proportionately reduced the worst is yet to come.

THE SCHUTZENFEST. THE SCHUTZENFEST.

RIPLE PRACTICE AT SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK.
The annual schutzenfest of the Chicago Schutzenvercin was begun vesterday at Sharpshooters' Park. The first train consisted of twelve closely-packed cars and a second one took out seventeen car-loads more. These, with the large number of teams on the outskirts of the ground, would suffice to account for an attendance of nearly 3,000, and this number could hardly have failed by a count of heads, for the reason that each adult was (to average matters not too closely) followed by at least two youngsters invarious stages of growth. On the arrival of the first train the picnick-

ers marched in as a procession, headed by Charles Kern'as Marshal, with W. C. Seipp as Adjutant, and about a dozen aides-de-coamp. Following them came the bands, the Chicago Light Carairy, the Sweitzer Maennerchor, the Gruetil Society, and the Schutzenverein. On arriving at the club-bouse, John B. Gartenman, President of the Society, made a short address of welcome in German, inviting the guests to enjoy themselves in the pleasant woodland groves. The crowd then dispersed themselves, and, in an incredible short space of time, had surrounded the vast number of open-air tables, and spread generous qualities of lunch upon them. The reporter says that he never saw such feats of swallowing before.

At 1:80 the shooting began, and a continued rattling volley was kept up all the afternoon and until 6:30, the hour for closing the range. The universal distance was 600 feet, and in general nothing but bull's-eyes, were counted. The prize for the first centre was taken by Mr. Grau, of Chicago. Besides the shooters there were huge crowds of people, who kept the nine-pin alleys busy, and the usual quantities of lads and lasses who cared for no amusement that they could not furnish each other. This class took it out in promenading.

At 4-0'clock the orator of the day, Franz Ar-

could not furnish each other. This class took it out in promenading.

At 4 o'clock the orator of the day, Franz Arnold, was introduced from the tribune, and delivered an address upon the progress of shooting and the usefulness of shooting clubs to the members and the general public. Among other things Mr. Arnold said that if there had been plenty of well-drilled shooting clubs in the great cities during the late riots, they could and would have put down the disturbances, if called on. The address was well received and greatly applauded. The Germania Meanerchor entertained the crowd with some excellent singing. Prominent among the shooters yesterday were tained the crowd with some excellent singing. Prominent among the shooters yesterday were the following, the figures giving the number of centres made by each up to the time the reporter left: N. Gerber, Monroe, 11; G. Kuehl, Chicago, 10; F. Faggerberger, Chicago, 11; R. Kom, Milwaukee, 12; M. Grau, Chicago, 20; J. Palm, Chicago, 10; S. Meunier, Milwaukee, 10; C. Schotte, Chicago, 10; D. Wigel, St. Louis, 11.

The day was a very pleasant one, and greatly enjoyed by all who attended the festival.

THAT BLESSED BABY.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Mrs. C. R. Phipps, who has kept several mem bers of the police force busy for the past two days looking for her missing baby, deserves to be the mother of a generation of future Charlie Rosses. Munchausen himself could not have done more in the way of embellishment o what was really a very simple story to begin

what was really a very simple story to begin with, and Mrs. Phipps may take rank with the great novel-writers of the age, for in the matter of romanee she is unsurpassed.

To begin with, the baby is not her baby, and her parade of mental anguish, her grief over her desolated home, etc., is all humbug. It turns out that the youngster is the illegitimate offspring of a young woman now in Grand Rapids, but whose relatives occupy a good position socially in this city. The father is a somewhat prominent business man, and the family of the girl, through the instrumentality of a Chicago physician, procured Mrs. Phipps as a wet-nurse. Her own child had died, and the promise of \$45 per month was sufficient to induce her to adopt the little waif, whose parents were convicted of ain by the fact of its existence. She attended to the child and was duly paid therefor, and if her maternal instincts have been outraged by this "abduction." it is quite probable that the loss of her wages might enter into the calculation.

Officer James Bruton was detailed, after the woman had notified the authorities of her terrible loss, to ascertain the facts, and after leading the sevents developed and town vesteries and

him if she wished to get the child back. She did so, and in the course of half an hour she returned with the little waif. Mrs. Phipps was very reticent indeed about this part of the story, save that she allowed that, had it not been for the Tribune's article, and the reflections cast upon the parents, whoever they were, the child would never have been found, as the abductors thought to make money by the scheme. Singularly enough, it is also announced that the kidnapper will not be prosecuted by Mrs. Phipps or the parents of the child.

A BAD MAN.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF A BREWER.

There were rumors on the street last night which, on account of their exaggeration, re minded one of the days of the riot. It was said that one Michael T. Evans, who had organ-ized the Phœnix Brewery & Malting Company, had left town with all the funds he had collect ed. The most imaginative placed the amount at \$8,000. An investigation by a TRIBUNE reporter developed that Evans was still in the city, and that he hadn't collected anything from the stockholders in the proposed company, the stockholders in the proposed company, since none of them have any more cash than they can conveniently take care of. It appears, however, that he has been beating several by borrowing, and is a bad man. He came here from Canada about three years ago, and did nothing so far as known until last October, when Pat O'Neil employed him as a brewer, that being his occupation. At that time Mr. O'Neil knew nothing regarding him, but within a short time had reason to suspect that he was not straight. Hence he went to work to learn his character, and soon ascertained that he had a very bad one. He had defrauded a man named Copeland, in Toronto, for whom he had worked. Notwithstanding this, Mr. O'Neil still retained him, but kept both eyes on him. Recently, however, he learned that Evans was engaged in organizing a brewing company, or rather had been made President of a prospective one, and that he had induced others in Mr. O'Neil's employ to join in the enterprise. Mr. O'Neil, therefore, discharged him and his bookkeeper, engineer, and another man. Had he not done so, there would have been a strike at his place, or rather a suspension of work, since the four men would have left him in the lurch some morning. This is all the foundation there was for the reports. Evans was seen yesterday afternoon. He is inducted to Mr. O'Neil in the sum of \$100, on account of overdrawn salary. This is a bad debt, and the parties who have been loaning Evans money lately had better charge the amounts to profit and loss. since none of them have any more cash

THE COURTS. A FORGED DEED. Jeremiah Sullivan to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance, purporting to be made to him by Jeffrey Kearns, of Sub-lot 1, Lot 9, in the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 16, 39, 12. Complainant says that Jeffrey Kearns, his father, died June 9, 1862, the owner, as he supposed, of this land. Since that time and until last fall, when she died, his widow, complainant's mother, has held undisputed possession of the property. In February, 1862, Sullivan torged a deed purporting to convey the land to himself, and had it recorded soon afterward. Sullivan has promised that com-plainant should be cared for if he would keep out of law, but he has failed to keep his agreement. Complainant, therefore, for this reason, and also because he did not know all the facts of the case, has hitherto refrained from bringing a suit, but now, seeing no other way of enforcing his rights, he asks that the forged deed to Sullivan may be set aside, and his own rights to a portion of the land established.

a portion of the land established.

DIVORCES.

About the only line of business in which anything was done Saturday was divorces. The first applicant was Sarah M. Britt, who on the 8th of April last was married to Lucius P. Britt; but, according to her bill, he deserted her in May, 1874, or three years before he married her, and abe asks for a divorce on the ground of desertion. She will-have to explain the anomaly.

Walter Storey, alan, after having enjoyed only

eight months of married life with Mary E. Storey, wants a divorce now on account of her desertion and subsequent adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas B. Goulding, of Atlanta, Ga., filed a bill Saturday against John F. Temple and Morris D. Temple, to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in pumps, granted to him May 9, 1871.

The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago began a suit for \$5,000 against the Chicago Planing Mill Company.

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

gan a suit for \$5,000 against the Chicago Planing Mill Company.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Alexander L. and John R. Thorne, packers at the Stock-Yards, were the only parties Saturday who found it necessary to shake off their debts by going through bankruptcy. Their secured debts are \$30,614.27, and the unsecured \$65,493.46. Their assets comprise their packinghouse and about 500 feet of land at the Stock-Yards valued at \$25,000, but incumbered for \$26,014.27. A. L. Thorne owes \$744, and J. R. Thorne nothing, and neither has any assets.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

\$26,014.27. A. L. Thorne owes \$744, and J. R. Thorne nothing, and neither has any assets.

SUPERIOR COURT IN ERIEF.

Chapin & Foss began a suit Saturday against William E. Traver, George Verreault, Baird & Bradley, and others, to enforce a mechanics' lien for \$1,129.04 against Lots 1 to 9 inclusive, Block 1, of Traver's Subdivision of Sub-lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of Lots 8, 9, and 10, in Block 10, of Rockwell's Addition to Chicago.

Cynthia Avery sued Gilbert Race, Jr., and Herman Storch for \$1,000.

Joshus Boydell and Edward Hayden filed a petition against William E. Traver, Lyman Baird, A. H. Sellers, and others, asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of \$1,108.50 on Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, Block 1, of Traver's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the Sub-division of Lots 8, 9, and 10, Block 10, of Rockwell's Addition to Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Thomas Lord et al. vs. Noah Morrison, \$50, 68.—Skow-Peterson, Isberg & Co., use of E. G. Mason, Assignee, vs. Marl, J. T., and Nicholas S. Hansen, \$220, 22.—Same vs. K. B. Olson, \$335, 93.—Same vs. Nils Anderson and Adolph Brour, \$187, 20.—Same vs. Anton C. Rudolph, \$213, 24.—Same vs. Peter. J. Thornum and Nils Uhrenholdt, \$122, 38.—Same vs. Erick Stone, \$240, 95.—Same vs. John Nelson and John Z. Torgensen, \$181, 08.—Henry Hinnes vs. Philip Neuberger, \$641, 28.

JUDGE GARY—L. B. Converse vs. William Tracy, \$111, 25.—N. C. Ward vs. William Vale, \$646, 22.—Wells & Hope Company vs. Frank H. Peabody, \$436, 34.

THE COMMUNISTS. THEIR PICNIC YESTERDAY AT OGDEN'S GROVE The Workingmen's Association, or rather a number of trades-unions and the Communists combined, held a grand picnic yesterday at Ogden's Grove for the ostensible intention of raising funds to support sick workingmen and their families during the coming winter, but the real purpose was to raise funds for the coming county election, when the workingmen intend to make a distinct fight and show their strength make a distinct fight and show their strength terms out that the youngster is the illegitimate offspring of a young woman now if Grand Rapids, but whose relatives occupy a good position socially in this city. The father is a somewhat prominent business man, and the family of the girl, through the instrumentality of a Chicago physician, procured Mrs. Phipps as a wet-nurse. Her own child had died, and the promise of \$45 per month was sufficient to induce her to adopt the little waif, whose parents were convicted of sin by the fact of its existence. She attended to the child and was duly paid therefor, and if her maternal instincts have been outraged by this "abduction," it is quite probable that there of her wages might of the come of the wages might of the come of the sufficient of the wages might of the come of the suffer of the sum of the wages might of the come of the sufficient of the triple loss, to ascertain the facts, and after leading him a regular dance around town yesterday, and causing the arrest of an entirely innocent person, she owned that the child was not hers. The officer then dropped the case, and left the woman to her own devices. It seems that the candy-store in front of which she left the child, was one of those recorts known as "Italian restaurants" on Clark street, near Van Buren, and that she spent more time inside than was absolutely necessary for the purphase of the purphase of the purphase of the purphase of the purphase in the company of the purphase of the purphase of the purphase in the company of the purphase o that the general result has been highly beneficial to the workingmen, and that they are
stronger to-day than they were ever before. Mr.

A. R. Parsons also made his customary
harangue. He urged the workingmen to organize at once, and get ready to make themselves
felt at the coming election. He was confident
that if they acted wisely they would rout the
capitalists at the polls and gain the point for
which they had been fighting so long. During
the afternoon a collection was taken up to defray the eampaign expenses, which netted about
\$25. The Grove was crowded all day, about half
of those present being women and children.

YIELDED UP.

THREE CORPSES FOUND IN THE LAKE YESTER DAY. The Captain of the tug Crawford discovered dead body floating two miles north of the crib yesterday, and brought it in and had it placed on the dock at the foot of North Franklin street, where it was identified as that of "Liverpool," or John Leonard, who was drowned a week ago yesterday by the capsizing of the yearly Panlico

Another body, supposed to be that of John Haines, who was also drowned when the Pam-lico went down, was found by the men on the tug Rebel and towed in to the Life-Saving Sta-tion.

tug Rebel and towed in to the Life-Saving Station.

Still a third cadaver was found floating in the lake, near the scene of the Pamlico disaster, by the crew on the yacht Peerless, and brought ashore. The Coroner was notified, and the corpses taken to the Morgue to await identification. It may be that one of the bodies is that of Reilly, who was drowned off the propeller Champlain last week, and it is also possible that Haines may have had a fifth and unknown passenger with him on his fatal trip.

The above, with the two bodies found Saturday,—those of the Racine boys,—make five in all that the waters of the lake have yielded up within twenty-four hours.

SUBURBAN. ENGLEWOOD.

Mr. A. A. Thresher, of the firm of McCowan & Thresher, died on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Thresher had been suffering from a throat disease, and some two weeks ago lost his voice, and since then gradually declined. The funeral services took place at his residence restorday morning. His remains will be taken this morning to Coldwater, Mich., to be interred. Mr. Thresher was 38 years of age, and leaves a young wife, to whom he was married less than a year ago. He had many friends in Englewood, where he had lived and done business for a number of years.

wood, where he had lived and done business for a number of years.

The Rev. C. H. Kimball, of the Englewood Baptist Church, held service at Grand, Crossing yesterday afternoon.

The bursting of a water-main on School street, just north of Pavilion parkway, necessitated the sbutting off of the water, and the working of a gang of men all the forenoon of yesterday to repair the damage.

The new Englewood Directory compiled by George W. Murray contains 1,076 names, and shows that Englewood has eight churches, five schools, one library, and a large showing of professional and business firms, of which real-estate dealers take the lead, lawyers being next in the list.

Cardinal Antonelli's Daughter. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Rome that he has not heard a single doubt expressed as to the paternity of the Countess Lambertini, and the line adopted by the An-Lambertini, and the line adopted by the Antonelli heirs tacitly confirms it. They strenuously oppose the production of any of the evidence the plaintiff has offered. They object to the depositions of the witnesses being heard and tested, and they have declared their intention of impugning as forgeries the documentary proofs tendered. These documents consist of some letters written by Antonietta Marconi to the Archpriest Vendetta, and particularly one dated April 1, 1857, wherein, asking him to prepare a draft of a letter to the Cardinal, she says that "Giacomo" does not send her money, although he knows that he has a daughter to support, and that Loretina is a cause of great expense. "Write to him forcibly," she says, "or shall I do something disagreeable." The extent of the scandal in Rome does not consist so much in the fact of a Cardinal in Antonelli's position having had one or more children, as in the law-suit which has brought all the intimate details connected with the affair before the public. Antonelli was, to all intents and purposes, a isyman, filling one of those civil departments of an ecclesiastical temporal government, to qualify for which it was indispensably requisite that he should assume the ecclesiastical habit. He accepted early in life those obligations without which no career would have been open to him, and, like many others, he regarded them as mere matters of form, for, under the imperturbable mask of the ecclesiastical diplomat beat a heart filled with the warmest domestic affections and instincts; and how strong those feelings were in him was fully demonstrated in his will, and is clearly shown in every incident of the story now revealed.

CURRENT OPINION.

Upon the whole, we do not think Mr. Sherman's exposition of the finances will prove satisfactory to the country. It will certainly not be accepted as satisfactory by the people of Ohio.—

Mr. Blaine's lack of sagacity and of sympathy with the current of popular feeling bids fair to cost him his power and influence even in his own State, where they have been so great. Everywhere else they are already gone. His opportunities, which have been magnificent, are behind him. Chamberlain and Morrill will yet have the Republican party of Maine with them. —Boston Globe (Ind.).

On the 4th of July, at Woodstock, Conn., Mr. Blaine presented as a great question of our politics the attempt of the Southern propagandists to get a new slice of Mexico. On the 9th of August, at Augusta, Me., he had so far forgotten this "great 18500" that he didn't have the slightest allusion to it in the platform that he prepared for and put through the Republican State Convention.

—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

In reality the Government has nothing to In reality the Government has nothing to do with resumption. All it has to do is to pay its notes, and this it can do by retring them as they come into the Treasury. No Resumption act is necessary in honest payment or to bring about specie payment. Resumption acts are merely for avoiding payment; for floating, shinning, kite-flying, and cheating. He who talks of the duty of Government to resume is an inflationist, a kite-flier, a repudiator, a person who understands neither the currency question nor the English language. —Cincanati Gazette (Rep.).

The Southern people are anxious to see the President. Though elected by a party hostile The Southern people are anxious to see the President. Though elected by a party hostile to them and their interests, he has given them peace and local self-government, and restored their respect for the Constitution and their love for the Union. They are grateful to him for what he has done in behalf of constitutional libertly as President of the United States, and they respect the man bessets. When Mr. Hayes comes among us, he can see the South for himself, obtain personal knowledge of her condition and her needs, and meet the Southern people as well as the politicians. We can safely promise that he will meet with a warm reception everywhere he goes, and will have no reason to regret his visit.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

(Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

In his references to financial questions Judge West makes at least an approach to sound doctrine. In fact, he comes so near the rational theory of insisting that the Government shall with all convenient speed retire the nnemployed surplus of its demand-notes, that it is surprising he should not have fairly espoused it. He thinks the present system of free banking, as authorized by existing laws, "the best ever devised by the wit of man;" and he takes very direct issue against the platform on which he was nominated by pointing out the absurdity of attempting to maintain two standard metallic dollars differing in value. Altogether, the "key-note" of the Ohio campaign has a most reassuring sound.—New York Times (Anti-Siteer Rep.).

In the distribution of praise to the Gov-

(Anti-Silver Rep.).

In the distribution of praise to the Governors of the different States affected by the recent strike, Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, ought not to be forgotten. His part was more difficult to play than that of most of his brethren. He had in Chicago and in East St. Louis the worst elements of the strikers to deal with, not to mention what had to be done at a number of smaller points throughout the State. From the beginning to the end of the trouble he acted with great energy, mixed with the best discretion. Indeed, we do not know anybody in his position who could have done better. He has endeared himself anew to the people of Illinois by giving them the strong proof of his finess for the position, and his ability to rise to the requirements of any emergency that may occur. While the honors are going round, let Sheiby M. Cullom have his full share.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Louis Globe-Democrat.

Our great manufacturers and capitalists are not yet prepared for Communism; neither are common laborers; but are not both prepared for some form of mutual help? We think they are, and that now is a good time for a more general establishment of such relations, for instance, as exist between the Cheney Brothers and their workmen at South Manchester, Conn. Who among the rich will emulate the example of the noble Ward Cheney, chief of the brothers? It is idle to suppose that the poor will be permanently contented excent as they are made to realize that there is Cheney, chief of the brothers? It is idle to sup-pose that the poor will be permanently contented except as they are made to realize that there is some bond of unity and interest between them and the rich. What is most needed to-day is such practical philanthropy on the part of moneyed men as was displayed by Ward Cheney, chief of the noble brotherhood, who made the interests of his laborers his own.—American Socialist.

Mr. Redfield, in a letter from Virginia to the Cincunati Commercial, does not take an encouraging view of the financial outlook in that State, and sees little encouragement for holders of the State bonds in Mr. Holliday's nomination. He says: "Like the statesman who was in favor of the temperance law, but opposed to its enforcement, Holliday plants himself upon the ground of no repudiation and no increase of taxation. This is what would be called in Wall-street parlance a straddle. Every man with sense enough to go in out of the rain knows that there must be an increase of taxation in Virginia or a partial repudiation of the debt. A 5-mill tax will not support the Government and pay interest, any more than a pint-measure will hold a quart. An annual defeit of over \$300.000 tells the story. My own notion is, that partial repudiation is a certain future event in Virginia." Mr. Redfield, in a letter from Virginia to

The position of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, Judge West, on the silver question is a marvei of complexity. He is in favor of the remonetization of silver, but with conditions. First, he thinks silver dollars of the old standard vaine ought to be coined and used for paying any debt contracted prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873; second, he does not think they ought to be allowed to pay debts between 1873 and the day of remonetization; third, he would not allow them to redeem greenbacks at par.

We fear the people of Ohio will never accept this hair-spiltting reasoning. They want the silver dollar restored unconditionally to the coinage, so that it may perform all its old functions—not a part of them. Its old functions embraced the payment of all debts, public and private, National, State, municipal, corporate, and individual. It is the thing meant by the word dollar, and the people demand that it shall discharge all debts that call for the payment of so many dollars, without regard to the time when they were contracted. The silver dollar question is a popular and practical one, and Judge West's find-spun distinctions are not adapted to it.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Mr. Sherman says that his favorite plan The position of the Republican candidate

Mr. Sherman says that his favorite plan for resumption is contraction. He will contract to the last extremity possible under any construction of the law. His determination being known, the National Banks will aid him in oringing about an emormous contraction, not unlikely to the entire amount of the circulation of their notes, or one-half of our currency. The Treasury has next to no gold at all. The entire amount necessary for resumption must be accumulated. We have seen the time within a few years when it was impossible to withdraw \$20,000,000, or \$15,000,000 in gold from Great Britain. Let us note how Mr. Sherman succeeds in drawing \$300,000,000 across the sea. Mr. Sherman paints in pleasing colors the ease with which this gold can be accumulated, and all the while the ruin which the threat of resumption is causing stares us all in the face. He tells us it will not hurt, while the agony is already felt. The process is scarcely begun which he assures us will be a pastime, and the country is in misery. Lock np suddenly, or within a short time. \$300,000,000 of gold coin anywhere in the world, and watch the effect. Then say that the enforcement of the Resumption act is easy.—Ciacinnati Enguirer (Dem.).

One reason why Judge West might be ex-Mr. Sherman says that his favorite plan

One reason why Judge West might be expected to make a good Governor is, that he is a very poor politician. He has spoken only twice since his nomination, and he has shown conclusively that, if he should set up in business as a politician, he would go into bankruntey we aim six months, and not pay five cents on the dollar. But it is evident he is as honest on the stump as he has shown himself to be on the bench and in the relations of private life; and, if one will take the trouble to understand a character so different from the ordinary experience of politics, he will find in it much to admire and to approve. We may even say that, though his conclusions on the labor question seem tame and inconclusive, it is certainly better and more commendable in a candidate for the Governorship to plainly say that he does not propose to remedy the prevailing distress by an act of the Legislature than it would to promise that, if he were elected, the wages of labor would be increased 50 per cent, while the profits of capital would be increased 49 per cent. Most of the politicians in the country, would promise twice as much rather than forego a nomination.

Though he has started under many disadvantages, though he is impeded by the worst kind of a party platform, and though he lacks the arts of the politician, whose vices he is free from, we are satisfied that any comparison between him and his opponent (Mr. Hishop) will be greatly to his advantage, and that he will make himself well liked by the honest and intelligent majority of the people in Ohio —St. Louis Gobe-Democrat (Rep.). One reason why Judge West might be en

(Rep.). (Rep.).

The New Jersey Greenback party, which created itself in Trenton the other day, was not a numerous party, but it was conspicuous for the immense volume of financial wisdom with which each member credited himself. All the knotty problems over which the economists of the world have been brooding for years were tackled without any timidity by these frisky financiers, and settled to a nicety by their off-hand a -priori methods. Everybody had a fully-developed fiscal system of his own, and each man kept struggling to get the floor to expound his theories, and explain to the world he would administer the national finances, if, like the "condensed citizen" in the satire, he could embody in his own process all the executive and legislative functions of the General Government. Unfortunately, many of the windiest of these reformers have made a financial record of their own. They have never had control of the National Treasury, but they have enjoyed opportunities of investing certain amounts of capital confided to their care; and, although they manifest a gilb familiarity with the laws of trade, there is a suggestive fragment of history to the effect that they have amanged to shipwreck all the promising business-enterprises apon which they have embarked. These facts give occasion for ungenerous criticism by cold-blooded citizens outside of the "Greenback movement," and are calculated to cover the "movement," with derision as with a garment. The fud died economists who are trying to reform the currency in this part of the world, are, with some selected to conduct any legitimate business which demanded caution and sagacity; and the people will be backward about intrusting the Treasury to their keeping, with power to print promises, and ease the market, and move the crops, and disestablish things in general.—New Tork Tribune (Rep.).

ease the market, and move the crops, and diseatablish things in general.—New York Tribuns (Rep.).

Smalley thus reports his interview with the "Great Implacable"; "I said to ex-Senator B. F. Wade that it was generally understood that he strongly disapproved of the Southern policy of the President. Have you modified the opinion you expressed in your recent letter?" "Not at all. I think Hayes made a great mistake in surrendering Louisians and South Carolina. He is an honest man, and I have great respect for him, but he misjudged his duty." "Was there any better way than the one the President took?" "Yes; he ought to have told the South that he meant to uphold the legally-elected Governments in those two States by all the force at his command." "Do you remember, when you blame Hayes, that Grant set the example of ceasing to uphold carpetbag governments when he left Gov. Ames and the Mississippi Republicans to shift for themselves?" "Yes, I don't forget. Grant commenced still espicie, when he permitted Baxter's inauguration in Arkansas; but, because he did what was not right, that doesn't excuse Hayes. We expected Hayes would do better than Grant." "Do you think it the duty of Republicans who feel as you do to step out by themselves and form a separate organization?" "O no; not at all. The hope of the nation is in the Reoublican party, and we must keep it together. The ignorance and vice of the country are emodied in the Democratic party, and we ought not to stop fighting if for a moment. I am as much a Republican as ever, and mean to vote the Republican ticket this fall." "What harm do you apprehend will come from the President's policy?" "We've got to give up the Government to the Democratic party is controlled by the South, exactly as it was in Pierce's and Buchanan's time, the only difference being that the South doesn't care for the Democratic party what they want down there is to indemnify themseives for the losses of the War out of the Federal Treasury. They will get the Supreme Court on their side to open t

Agricultural Laborers in Turkey.

Pall Mall Gaestis.

Seven or eight years ago the Foreign Office obtained several reports from British Consuls in Turkey on the condition of the industrial classes in that country. Mr. C. J. Calvert, then in charge of the consular district of Monastir, sent home interesting details as to the industrial and economic circumstances of the agricultural laborers. The Province (sandjak) of Monastir, on the frontier of Albania, contains a population of about 823,000 souls, 536,000 Christians and 386,000 Mohammedans. It is reckoned that about 200,000 are adult males between the ages of 18 and 50. The agricultural laborers are divisible into three classes, all of whom are Christians: 1. Partner laborers: they provide the cattle and undertake the labor and cost of cultivating the farm, the laudiord finding the seed. The produce is halved on the threshing-floor; then the laborer, by conveying the landlord's share to the granary, completes the engagement. 2. Farm laborers, who are engaged by the year, and work entirely for the landlord. Instead of wages all in money, they receive a stipulated quantity of grain and other necessaries. This payment in kind varies with the locality. For instance, in the District (cazas) of Monastir the allowance equais 68% to 77% English bushels quantity of grain and other necessaries. Inispayment in kind varies with the locality. For
instance, in the District (caras) of Monastir the
allowance cquais 68½ to 77½ English bushels
of grain, partly Indian corn and partly rye,
and 15 to 17 shillings in cash (or 100 plastres),
the value fluctuating with the currency. In the
District of Perlepe the allowance is simply
seventy-three bushels of wheat. More varied
recompense awaits the laborer in the District of
Kiuprilli, his wages consisting of forty-five and
a half bushels of grain (rye, barley, and millet),
thirty-three and a half pounds of salt, half an
ox-hide for sandals, half a horse-load of leeks
or cabbages, 9 shillings to 13 shillings 6 pence in
money, and sleeping-room rent free. S. The
'fixed-charge men,' the term which Mr. Consul
Calvert offers as the equivalent of 'kessemdjis,'
resemble the parture laborers in every respect
except in the division of the year's produce, for
they agree to give the landlord a certain fixed
quantity of crops, irrespective of their actual
yield. All of these three classes are free, on the
completion of their agreement with one landlord,
to engage themselves with another; unless,
indeed, they have contracted a debt to their
landlord, when the condition of the laborer becomes one of quasi-serfage, from which, under
adverse circumstances, the tool of a lifetime landlord, when the condition of the laborer becomes one of quasi-seriage, from which, under
adverse circumstances, the toil of a lifetime
fails to extricate him; in not a few cases
the debt becomes hereditary. The laborers, excepting this last unfortunate portion of them,
both men and women, are well clothed. Their
undergarments are home-made, of English cotton twist, woven by the women into substantial
cloth; the stout woolen stuff of which their
outer garments and their thick socks consist is
also home-made. The women's cotton clothing
is elaborately embrodiered in brilliant colors
with home-dyed wool. Buffalo hide sandals are
worn on working-days; on holidays those who
can afford it wear red-leather shoes."

"Clinkers."

The Globe of London is responsible for a marvelous story about a thunder-storm that occurred in that city July 5. According to the account, Bridge street, Kilburn, was visited by an electric discharge which for a moment seemed to fill the street with flame, and meanwhile "clinkers" were dropped on the ground which are described as from one to six or seven inches in circumference. A child was struck and had her head burned; 500 yards of telegraph wire were fused; windows were broken; for ten minutes afterward there was a thick blue and yellow fog. It is about time that there should be some scientific report on the "clinkers," as it is said that 'many of them were picked up by persons in the neighborhood. Possibly Kilburn had a meteoric shower.

To know what is becoming is very often a trouble-some question for a lady to decide. "Andrews Bazar" presents all the latest fashions in such a clear style, embellished by illustrations and pat-terns, that the choice is soon made. Send 10 cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

PARKER—On the 19th inst., Camilla, infant daughter of Samuel K. and the late Ann Parker, aged 10 months.

DUDLEY—At St. Luke's Hospital, Sunday morning, Aug. 19, Mrs. Charles E. Dudley, of Newport, N. H.

The remains will be taken East for burial this afternoon.

for For ER-At the residence of James A. Whita FOSTER—At the residence of sames A. whita-ker, Englewood, Sunday morning, the 19th inst., George F. Foster, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Englewood, Wednesday the 22d, at 11 o'clock. Friends de-siring to be present may take the Rock Island train at 10 a. m., returning at 1p. m. Depot, Van Buren, head of LaSalle street. Carriages to

Van Buren, near the Gracelsond.

LANGAN—On the 19th, at 10:30 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Langan, aged 88 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son. Michael Langan, 236 Sedgwick street, at 10:30, on the 21st, to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

WORRELL—In Chicago, Aug. 19, 1877, at No. 412 Sophia-st., Emma F. Worrell, daughter of J. H. and E. V. Worrell, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Many Who Are Suffering

From the effects of the warm weather, and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed imbriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a winglassful of Sea Weed Tonic, taken after meals, will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all draggists. Many Who Are Suffering

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soan, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soase in the market are made from coarse and deteorious materials and their delicate coloring and fractant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the

B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scale, and inducing severe's bescaches. The character of the ingredients may be interred from the statement of a genuleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons enraged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period suring which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toliet Soap is at last obvisted, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babsurr, of Kew York, the world-renowned Soap Mandracture. Toliet Soap is at last obvisted, however, thanks to take enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Bassirr, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Bassirr's various productions has for many years has happropriate crew to the state of the sta

dustry.

"B. T. Barstr's Tollet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emolilest properties. The Soap is not perfused, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no sid from chemistry to disguise, inferior materials. The most re-fined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweatness and the acculture. healthful and agreeable article or the use of ladles and factured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladles and children this soap is equally appropriate for grademen's tollet, and ast makes a heavy lather it is assone of the duest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soen become general.—New York Tribusa.

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

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